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ABSTRACT

This publication presents numerous statistical tables that summarize 1975 data on state and local tax effort for the 50 states and the District of Columbia, with an eye toward identifying possible underutilization of specific taxes. The report consists of three separate parts. First, state and local tax collections are compiled by source and by state. Second, an estimate of potential tax collections is presented. Third, potential collections are compared with actual collections in order to determine the amount of underutilization, if any, of each tax in each state. The basic tax collection, income, and population data on which the analysis is based were supplied by the United States Bureau of the Census. Altogether 57 tables present comparative data on actual and potential tax revenues on a state-by-state and regional basis. (Author/JG)

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STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE POTENTIAL 1975

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Foreword

This ninth consecutive annual report on State and Local Revenue Potential 1975 continues the systematic analysis of how individual states differ from the average state in their application of particular taxes, primarily with an eye toward identification of possible "underutilization" of specific taxes.

In addition, Kenneth E. Quindry has expanded the volume of useful summary information about current developments in tax legislation and administration. Particular attention is called to the four maps following the statistical tables, which should add to the ease of using the report.

We are indebted to the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Tennessee and its Director, David A. Hake, for generous use of computer facilities and the able assistance of staff. Particular acknowledgment is made to J. Rodney Howard who reprogrammed the output, Margaret Grenade who prepared the maps, Frank Limpus and Mary Brashear who edited the text and Doris Schuette, Phyllis Nations and Gail Worley, for proofreading and typing.

Winfred L. Godwin
President

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Methodology	2
Sources of Data	5
The Statistical Data	6
Some Guides in Utilizing the Report	8
An Overview, 1967 to 1975	9
Tax Collections and Underutilized Potential, 1974 and 1975	12
The Development of Purchasing Power of State and Local Taxes and Potentials	19
Legislative Activity in Taxation	19
General Sales Taxes, 1975	23
Individual Income Taxes, 1975	23
Corporation Income Tax	27
Motor Fuels Taxes	27
Cigarette Tax	27
Other Taxes	27
Major Legislative Actions, 1976	36
Tax Collections in 1975	37
The General Sales and Use Taxes (Tables 1 and 13)	37
The Selective Sales Taxes (Tables 2 and 14)	41
The State Death and Gift Taxes (Table 3)	42
The Property Taxes (Tables 4 and 14)	43
The Individual Income Taxes (Tables 5 and 16)	44
The Corporation Income Taxes (Tables 5 and 17)	46
License and Motor Fuels Taxes (Tables 6, 7 and 8)	47
Alcoholic Beverage License Taxes (Table 6)	48
Motor Vehicle Related Taxes (Tables 7 and 8)	48
Severance Taxes (Table 9)	50
Transfer Taxes (Table 10)	51
Miscellaneous, Other and Unallocable Taxes, Total Taxes (Table 11)	51
Statistical Tables	53
Notes and Sources for Tables	116
Figures	119

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
A. State and Local Tax Collections, Selected Years, 1967-1975, By Major Tax Source and Total	10
B. State and Local Underutilized Tax Potential, Selected Years 1967-1975, By Major Tax Source and Total	11
C. Tax Collections and Underutilized Potential, By Region, 1974 and 1975, With Percentage Change	13
D. State and Local General Sales Taxes, Collections and Underutilized Potentials, By Region, 1974 and 1975, With Percentage Change	14
E. State and Local Selective Sales Taxes, Collections and Underutilized Potentials, By Region, 1974 and 1975, With Percentage Growth	15
F. State and Local Property Taxes, Collections and Underutilized Potentials, By Region, 1974 and 1975, With Percentage Changes	16
G. State and Local Individual Income Taxes, Collections and Underutilized Potentials, By Region, 1974 and 1975, With Percentage Change	17
H. State and Local Corporation Income Taxes, Collections and Underutilized Potentials, By Region, 1974 and 1975, With Percentage Change	18
J. Total State and Local Tax Collections, Current and Constant (1972) Dollars, Selected Years, 1970-1975	20
K. State and Local Potential Tax Collections, Current and Constant (1972) Dollars, Selected Years, 1970-1975	21
L. State and Local Underutilized Potential Tax Collections, Current and Constant (1972) Dollars, Selected Years, 1970-1975	22
M. State Tax Increases and Reductions, 1975	24
N. State General Sales Tax Rates	25
O. Effective Rates of States Personal Income Taxes for Selected Adjusted Gross Income Levels, Married Couple with Two Dependents, By State, 1974	28
P. Motor Fuel Tax Rates	31
Q. Cigarette Tax Rates	33
R. Property Tax Relief Developments, 1975	35
S. Exemption of Food and Medicine in State General Sales Taxes, July 1, 1976	39
1. Population, Personal Income and State and Local General Sales and Gross Receipts Tax Revenue for States, Regions and the United States, 1975	54
2. State and Local Selective Sales and Gross Receipts Tax Revenue, for States, Regions, and the United States, 1975	56

LIST OF TABLES
(Continued)

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
3. State Death and Gift Tax Revenue, For States, Regions and the United States, 1975	60
4. State and Local General Property Tax Revenue for States, Regions and the United States, 1975	62
5. State and Local Individual and Corporate Income Tax Revenue, for States, Regions and the United States, 1975	64
6. State Alcoholic Beverage License Tax Revenue for States, Regions, and the United States, 1975	66
7. Number of Motor Vehicles Registered and State and Local Motor Vehicle License Tax Revenue for States, Regions and the United States	68
8. State and Local Motor Fuel Tax Revenue, for States, Regions, and the United States, 1975	70
9. Value of Products Severed and Severance Tax Revenue, for States, Regions and the United States, 1975	72
10. State Transfer Taxes, for States, Regions and the United States, 1975	74
11. Other Tax Revenue and Total State and Local Tax Revenue for States, Regions and the United States, 1975	76
12. Summary of Unutilized Potential, 1975	78
13. General Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes, Collections and Additional Revenue Possible by Collections of Unutilized Potential Amounts, Per Capita and Per \$1,000 of Personal Income, 1975	82
14. Selective Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes, Collections and Additional Revenue Possible by Collections of Unutilized Potential Amounts, Per Capita and Per \$1,000 of Personal Income, 1975	83
15. General Property Taxes, Collections and Additional Revenue Possible by Collections of Unutilized Potential Amounts, Per Capita and Per \$1,000 of Personal Income, 1975	84
16. Individual Income Taxes, Collections and Additional Revenue Possible by Collections of Unutilized Potential Amounts, Per Capita and Per \$1,000 of Personal Income, 1975	85
17. Corporate Income Taxes, Collections and Additional Revenue Possible by Collections of Unutilized Potential Amounts, Per Capita and Per \$1,000 of Personal Income, 1975	86
18. State and Local Tax Collections by Source as Percentages of Total Collections, for SREB States, Regions and the United States, 1975	87
19. Total Tax Revenue as a Percent of Personal Income and as a Percent of General Revenues, and Federal Aids as a Percent of General Revenues, for States, Regions, and the United States, 1975	88
20. Federal Income Tax Returns, Percentages of Total Number, By Adjusted Gross Income Class, for States, Regions, and the United States, 1975	90

LIST OF TABLES
(Continued)

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
21. State and Local Tax Capacity Utilization, Per Capita and Per \$1,000 of Personal Income, for States, Regions, and the United States, 1975	92
22. Total Tax Collections, State and Local Governments for States, Regions, and the United States, 1975	96
23. Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, SREB States, 1975	100
24. Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Alabama, 1975.	101
25. Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Arkansas, 1975	102
26. Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Florida, 1975.	103
27. Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Georgia, 1975.	104
28. Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Kentucky, 1975	105
29. Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Louisiana, 1975	106
30. Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Maryland, 1975	107
31. Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Mississippi, 1975	108
32. Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, North Carolina, 1975	109
33. Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, South Carolina, 1975	110
34. Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Tennessee, 1975	111
35. Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Texas, 1975	112
36. Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, Virginia, 1975	113
37. Utilization of State and Local Tax Potential, West Virginia, 1975	114
38. Average Tax Rate	115

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Map</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. States with Broad-Based Personal Income Taxes	119
2. Use of Personal Income and General Sales Taxes by States . .	120
3. State and Local Per Capita Tax Effort in Fiscal 1975	121
4. State and Local Tax Effort Per \$1,000 of Personal Income in Fiscal 1975	122

STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE POTENTIAL 1975

INTRODUCTION

The Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) has long been interested in the tax performance and tax potentials of the states and their subdivisions. Soon after World War II, SREB with the assistance of Professor James W. Martin began making estimates of tax potentials in the SREB region. The survey was expanded to include all states beginning with the 1967 report. This is the ninth consecutive annual report in which tax performance has been evaluated.¹ The methodology adopted by Professor Martin has remained substantially unchanged.

The reports consist of three distinct parts. First, state and local tax collections are gathered by source and by state as reported by the Governments Division of the U. S. Bureau of the Census. Second, an estimate of potential collections² is prepared. Third, potential collections are compared with actual collections in order to determine the amount of underutilization (if it, in fact, exists) of each tax in each state.³ These three sets of data are presented in Tables 1 through 12 and further analyzed in Tables 13 through 38. The computations and the analyses are based on actual collections for the fiscal year, 1975.

1. However, an earlier report for 1961 was prepared by Professor Martin. James W. Martin, Revenue Potentials of the States (Washington: National Education Association, 1964).

2. In this report "potential" and "capacity" are used interchangeably. Capacity is defined as the average of the tax effort for each state (using average rates for every tax category).

3. A tax is underutilized, or a part of the potential is unutilized, if the potential collections in a state and its subdivisions are greater than actual collections. The tax is overutilized if actual collections are greater than potential collections. Overutilizations are registered as zero in Tables 1-12.

They do not reflect legislative tax activity becoming effective after the end of the fiscal year.

This report's value lies in its wealth of basic collection data and the methodology by which public officials can evaluate their taxes and tax systems and the potential to increase revenues. However, while actual performance is measured for each tax against national averages, it is not the intent to suggest that a state should achieve the national average or that it should restructure its tax system. Obviously, different economic, political and social forces in the individual states require different emphasis on particular taxes and on tax levels in general.

After a brief pause in financing efforts due to the unprecedented economic growth in 1973 and 1974, state and local taxes are again on the rise. In 1974, decreases and relief measures tended to dominate in tax legislation because of budget surpluses. The activity in 1975 was mixed while that in early 1976 again pointed to considerable tax increases, but to only a few new major tax programs. The adoption of a single business tax in Michigan and of a personal income tax in New Jersey were the major new adoptions in 1976. Recent tax legislation is still concerned with tax equity, but rate adjustments to increase net revenue are common.

Thus as a result of the changing economic picture, we find in this report a resumption of tax increases. All signs point to a resumption of the steady climb experienced in recent decades.

METHODOLOGY

This report should be classified as a tax effort and not a burden study because it attempts to measure the extent to which the states

and their subdivisions tap their available taxable resources. No attempt is made to measure the absolute or relative burden placed on individual taxpayers or classes of taxpayers as is done in the typical burden study.

The basic strategy employed is to measure actual collections in each of 15 tax categories against potential collections in order to determine areas in which a state is performing below the national average. The statistical calculations are achieved in three steps:

- (1) An average rate based on a readily available and representative base is computed for each tax. Only states using the particular tax are included in figuring the average rate.
- (2) The average rate for each particular tax is multiplied by the proxy base for each state in order to compute a potential tax collection amount.
- (3) Actual tax collections are then subtracted from potential collections in order to determine underutilized amounts. If actual collections are greater than potential collections, no underutilization exists. Overutilizations are reported as zero rather than as negative figures.

The basic tax collection data used in preparing comparisons are standardized by using the uniform classification of taxes developed by the Bureau of the Census.⁴ Personal income is the representative measure, or proxy base, for computing potential collections for most taxes. The average rate is expressed in tax dollars per \$1,000 of

4. State tax collections are reported by the Bureau of the Census by state and by source. Local property taxes, income taxes and general sales taxes are reported by state. Other local taxes are reported by source but not by state. These taxes are allocated to states with the help of sample data supplied by the Bureau of the Census.

personal income. The average rate is applied in each state to compute potential collections.

An alternative proxy base is considered more reliable in three cases. The value of natural resources severed from the land and waters of a state is a better indicator of severance tax potential. The number of motor vehicles registered seems more appropriate as a measure of the ability of a state to levy motor fuel and motor vehicle license taxes. Average rates for these taxes are expressed as dollars of taxes per \$1,000 of severed value and as dollars of taxes per registered vehicle, respectively.

The practice of considering the net profits of public-owned utilities and net contributions of state-owned liquor stores as taxes is continued in this report. These potential contributions to general funds of state and local governments are assumed to be in lieu of taxes usually imposed on similar private enterprises. The net profits or net contributions are included in the public utility and alcoholic beverage selective sales taxes, respectively.

Potential collections and underutilized potential collections in this report are not fully comparable with those in the reports prepared for 1974 and earlier years. The major proxy, personal income, for the current study is based on fiscal year rather than calendar year estimates. Thus if a longitudinal comparison is desired, it should be done by referring to revised data.⁵

The tables produced for the 1975 report are comparable in other ways to the 1974 report, but the order has been changed some.

5. These data are published in Kenneth E. Quindry, William A. Perry and Irma Perry, Taxes and Higher Education: A Look at Actual and Potential Revenues, 1961-1974. (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1976).

In this report it is assumed that there are no constitutional, social or statutory constraints on taxing authority. It is assumed that all economic activity and all economic goods and services taxed in some states could be taxed in every state. In some jurisdictions political or social policy decisions have eliminated a tax source in spite of its administrative and economic feasibility and its availability. While such constraints reduce the utilization of the tax base, they do not remove the potential for its use.

SOURCES OF DATA

This report was made possible through the use of basic tax collection, income and population data supplied by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. State tax collections were published in State Government Finances in 1975, GF 75 No. 3. Local property, income and general sales taxes were published in Governmental Finances in 1974-75, GF 75 No. 5. Other local taxes were published for all 50 states and the District of Columbia in Governmental Finances in 1974-75. They were allocated to states by use of sample data supplied by the Bureau. The Bureau publications also contained data on finances of locally owned public utilities and state owned liquor stores. Personal income and population estimates were taken from a special release of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Division, April 1976, and Current Population Reports, Series P 25, No. 619, p. 3.

Finally the number of motor vehicle registrations was determined from the Department of Transportation, Highway Statistics: Vehicles, Drivers and Fuels, 1975 and the value of severed products from data published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, The U. S. Department of Commerce, Fishery Statistics, and U. S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Reports.

THE STATISTICAL TABLES

The basic data in this report are contained in 12 basic tables. These tables are accompanied by 25 analytical tables (Tables 13-38) and eight summary tables (Tables A-H). In tables J, K and L the influence of inflation is taken out of the current collection and potentials statistics for selected years. Five additional tables (Tables M-Q) present tax rate data for major taxes. The numbered tables are identical in appearance to tables in the 1974 report but have been rearranged somewhat. Moreover, the data for 1974 are somewhat revised to correspond to the 1975 data.

State and local taxes are compared in terms of both personal income and population because both are popularly used to compare and measure tax effort of governmental jurisdictions. Income is perhaps the better measure because most taxes must ultimately be paid out of current income, and personal income has a measurable relationship to most tax bases. The ability to pay taxes depends primarily on income. Tables 13 through 17 list collections and underutilized (or unutilized) potential per capita and per \$1,000 of personal income for six geographical regions and for the SREB states.

The average level and the distribution of personal income, as well as the total, influence tax potential and the level of effort a population is willing to extend. Table 19 (column 1) reflects an effort ranking which borders on a burden ranking. In simple terms, the ranking shows that a tax effort equal to 10 percent of personal income is a greater burden if average income is low than if it is high. Data in Table 20 are also important in measuring the distribution of taxpaying capacity.

Tax effort is also influenced by the dependence on taxes from regressive sources. Table 18 lists the percentage of taxes by major sources. Some states depend heavily on regressive sales and property taxes, others on taxes based on income. Taxes based on income are generally considered to be less of a burden on a population since they are generally progressive while taxes based on sales and property are generally regressive.⁶

Finally, tax effort is influenced by the dependence a jurisdiction places on nontax revenues and on federal grants in aid and shared taxes. The states' experience in these areas is listed in columns 2 and 3 of Table 19. These data may help to explain state differences in tax efforts.

Tables 23 through 38 list both the over- and the underutilization of taxes by source for the SREB states. These tables permit the states to evaluate the net over- or underutilization of their tax systems. It may be more difficult to justify a tax increase in states in which net overutilization of the tax system is evident, especially if a large share of the tax burden can be expected to fall on the low income taxpayer (increasing a regressive tax or a distribution of income skewed toward the lower end of the income scale).

Data in Table 21 show the net over- or underutilized potential for all states and the District of Columbia (column 2). Also presented in this table is the percent of tax capacity unutilized and the utilized and unutilized capacity in terms of per capita and per \$1,000 of personal income.

6. A tax is progressive if the percentage of income paid in taxes increases as income increases. It is regressive if the tax liability as a percentage of income increases as taxpayer income declines.

SOME GUIDES IN UTILIZING THE REPORT

The diverse geographic and economic character of the United States provides for nonuniform tax bases among the states. For example, a few states with extensive mineral resources, fisheries and forests can use severance taxes productively; others, poor in these respects, cannot. A few states can tax the tourist industry profitably (Florida and California, especially) because of particular climatic and topographical characteristics. Finally, the securities exchange business is largely concentrated in New York.

Another constraint in taxation can be found in regard to social aversion of the population to participating in certain economic activities (e.g. the indisposition to consume alcoholic beverages or to participate in gambling activities) or of the public officials to tax such activities. Such barriers, however, are crumbling in the face of the revenue needs. Nevada has long exploited its gambling industry. With the adoption of state lotteries in Illinois and Delaware in 1974, 13 states now employ lottery or gambling taxes.

The study does not mean to imply that each state should maintain its current level of taxation from sources that it is overutilizing and still increase collections from sources that it is underutilizing. Taxpayers paying high taxes of one type (e.g. consumption) would have their capacity to pay other taxes (e.g. income or property) seriously impaired. A review of net over- or underutilization is perhaps appropriate.

Finally, some states are able to levy taxes on industries that "export" a major portion of their products and thus "export" their

tax in higher prices. No attempt has been made in this study to measure the tax relief given to resident taxpayers because of "exported" taxes nor to measure the tax burden placed on a state's residents because of "importing" other states' levies.

AN OVERVIEW, 1967 TO 1975

The data in Table A indicate that state and local taxes increased by 132.4 percent from \$61,532 million in 1967 to \$143,009 million in 1975. Taxes by source did not grow evenly. Growth leaders were the individual and corporation income taxes. These taxes were subjected to a few new impositions as well as frequent rate increases. Moreover, they are among the most elastic of tax sources.⁷ Though somewhat less responsive to economic growth, the general and selective sales taxes grew impressively due to numerous rate increases. Motor vehicle related taxes lagged after 1974 largely because of the oil embargo and higher fuel prices. Moreover, the tax growth was restrained because the taxes are related to the number of vehicles and the gallons of fuel consumed rather than to value of the taxed items.

Underutilized potential grew by 107.5 percent from 1967 to 1975 (Table B) while collections grew by 132.4 percent. This implies a significant increase in the states' use of their tax potential. With the exception of the motor vehicle related taxes, collections grew at a faster pace than underutilized potential for each major tax. The greatest growth differences were in the income related taxes, indicating

7. The measure of tax elasticity refers to its responsiveness to economic change. If the tax grows in excess of one percent for each one percent growth in personal income, it is relatively elastic. If it grows less than one percent for each one percent growth in personal income it is relatively inelastic. Taxes based on income are generally elastic and those based on consumption or property are generally inelastic.

TABLE A
STATE AND LOCAL TAX COLLECTIONS, SELECTED YEARS, 1967 - 1975, BY MAJOR TAX SOURCE AND TOTAL
(In Millions)

Year	General Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes	Selective Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes	General Property Taxes	Income Taxes		Motor Fuels Taxes	Motor Vehicle License Taxes	Total Taxes
				Individual	Corporation			
1967	\$10,104	\$ 5,341	\$26,186	\$ 5,775	\$2,227	\$4,856	\$2,299	\$ 61,532
1970*	16,078	8,866	34,083	10,795	3,756	6,318	2,904	88,351
1972	20,292	10,971	42,132	15,234	4,401	7,272	3,334	110,392
1974	26,314	12,638	47,759	19,491**	6,015**	8,278	3,755	132,500
1975	29,101	13,263	51,496	21,454**	6,642**	8,324	3,957	143,009
Percentage Growth								
1967 - 1975	188.0	148.3	96.7	271.5	198.2	71.4	32.6	132.4
1974 - 1975	10.6	4.9	7.8	10.1	10.4	0.6	-18.8	7.9

* The District of Columbia statistics on tax collections are included from 1970. Prior to 1970 nonallocable selective sales and gross receipts taxes were entered as "other and unallocable taxes;" in 1970 and after, as "other selective sales and gross receipts taxes."

**The District of Columbia corporation net income tax is included in the individual tax column.

SOURCE: Kenneth E. Quindry, William A. Perry and Irma Perry, State and Local Tax Potential to Support Higher Education (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Center for Business and Economic Research, 1976), Table 1; and Tables 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 11, this report.

TABLE B

STATE AND LOCAL UNDERUTILIZED TAX POTENTIAL, SELECTED YEARS 1967 - 1975, BY MAJOR TAX SOURCE AND TOTAL
(In Thousands)

Year	General Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes	Selective Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes	General Property Taxes	Income Taxes		Motor Fuels Taxes	Motor Vehicle License Taxes	Total Taxes
				Individual	Corporation			
1967	\$2,041,998	\$1,295,774	\$3,027,835	\$4,075,571	\$1,319,053	\$268,895	\$309,764	\$13,127,422
1970	2,078,142	1,945,648	3,988,579	4,951,891	1,439,373	272,390	361,066	15,902,156
1972	2,529,568	2,318,023	5,583,114	5,962,402	1,271,461	369,163	425,981	19,491,136
1974	3,447,706	2,716,636	6,670,924	7,351,612	1,512,335	525,001	486,260	24,113,165
1975	4,123,191	2,943,327	7,167,426	8,597,022	1,727,083	541,624	486,713	27,236,505
Percentage Growth								
1967 - 1975	101.9	127.1	136.7	110.9	30.9	101.4	57.1	107.5
1974 - 1975	19.6	8.3	7.4	16.9	14.2	3.2	0.1	13.0

NOTE: Columns may not add to total due to rounding.

SOURCE: Quindry, Perry and Perry, op. cit., Table 57; and Table 12, this report.

that states' tax systems are becoming a little less regressive on the average and a little more responsive to economic growth.

Some reversal of the trend is noticed in 1975. From 1974 to 1975, potential collections grew rapidly, due to rapid economic growth (including inflation) while legislative-induced tax increases were infrequent. Thus underutilization increased relative to tax increases. Tax collections increased by 7.9 percent and underutilization by 13.0 percent.

TAX COLLECTIONS AND UNDERUTILIZED POTENTIAL, 1974 AND 1975

As indicated above, state and local tax collections in the United States from 1974 to 1975 increased by 7.9 percent and underutilized potential by 13.0 percent. There was considerable diversity in growth in the various geographic regions. These differences were due to the different rates of growth of economic activity as well as to deliberate legislative tax policy. Growth rates in the eastern and midwestern states averaged less than half that of the southern and western states (see Table C).

On the other hand, tax increases by legislative enactment seem to have been most numerous in the southern and western states. In every region except the Pacific, underutilized potential increased at a faster rate than collections, indicating a decline in tax effort.

Tables D through H list the regional experiences for major taxes in 1974 and 1975. With the exception of the property taxes (Table F) states appear to have used their tax capacity less in 1975 than in 1974. This, however, is not true in every case. For example, the Mountain and Pacific regions increased the relative use of their general sales tax

TABLE C

TAX COLLECTIONS AND UNDERUTILIZED POTENTIAL, BY REGION,
1974 AND 1975, WITH PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(Amounts In Millions)

Region	Tax Collections			Underutilized Potential		
	1974	1975	Percentage Change	1974	1975	Percentage Change
New England States	\$ 8,502	\$ 8,893	4.6	\$ 1,516	\$ 1,819	20.0
Middle Atlantic States	29,987	31,894	6.4	3,202	3,576	11.7
North Central States	35,451	37,201	4.9	5,426	6,133	13.0
SREB States	30,890	33,669	9.0	9,647	10,902	13.0
Mountain States	6,614	7,389	11.7	1,560	1,792	14.9
Pacific States	20,511	23,419	14.2	2,665	2,849	6.9
District of Columbia	544	544	--	99	164	65.7
Total	\$132,500	\$143,009	7.9	\$24,113	\$27,237	13.0

NOTE: Columns may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Quindry, Perry and Perry, *op. cit.*, Tables 3 and 59; and Tables 11 and 12, this report.

TABLE D

STATE AND LOCAL GENERAL SALES TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND
UNDERUTILIZED POTENTIALS, BY REGION, 1974 AND 1975,
WITH PERCENTAGE CHANGES
(Amounts In Millions)

Region	Tax Collections			Underutilized Potential		
	1974	1975	Percentage Change	1974	1975	Percentage Change
New England States	\$ 969	\$ 946	-2.4	\$ 664	\$ 851	28.2
Middle Atlantic States	4,989	5,516	10.6	759	886	16.7
North Central States	6,798	7,204	6.0	1,036	1,243	20.0
SREB States	7,467	8,127	8.8	482	585	21.4
Mountain States	1,530	1,827	19.4	179	186	3.9
Pacific States	4,455	5,367	20.5	312	354	13.5
District of Columbia	107	114	6.5	16	19	18.8
Total	\$26,314	\$29,101	10.6	\$3,448	\$4,123	19.6

NOTE: Columns may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Quindry, Perry and Perry, *op. cit.*, Tables 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 63, 67, 71, 75, 79 and 81; and Tables 1 and 12, this report.

TABLE E

STATE AND LOCAL SELECTIVE SALES TAXES, COLLECTIONS
AND UNDERUTILIZED POTENTIALS, BY REGION,
1974 AND 1975, WITH PERCENTAGE CHANGES
(Amounts In Millions)

Region	Tax Collections			Underutilized Potentials		
	1974	1975	Percentage Change	1974	1975	Percentage Change
New England States	\$ 759	\$ 797	5.0	\$ 185	\$ 202	9.2
Middle Atlantic States	2,458	2,680	9.0	386	304	-21.2
North Central States	2,860	2,985	4.4	1,041	1,073	3.1
SREB States	4,323	4,582	6.0	429	485	13.1
Mountain States	713	731	2.5	119	138	16.9
Pacific States	1,461	1,420	-2.7	550	724	31.6
District of Columbia	63	66	4.8	9	16	77.8
Total	\$12,638	\$13,262	4.9	\$2,717	\$2,943	8.3

NOTE: Columns may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Quindry, Perry and Perry, *op. cit.*, Tables 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 63, 67, 71, 75, 79 and 83; and Tables 2 and 12, this report.

TABLE F

STATE AND LOCAL PROPERTY TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND
UNDERUTILIZED POTENTIALS, BY REGION, 1974 AND 1975,
WITH PERCENTAGE CHANGES
(Amounts In Millions)

Region	Tax Collections			Underutilized Potential		
	1974	1975	Percentage Change	1974	1975	Percentage Change
New England States	\$ 4,132	\$ 4,491	8.7	\$ --	\$ --	--
Middle Atlantic States	10,885	11,705	7.5	943	1,041	10.4
North Central States	13,718	14,305	4.3	714	709	-0.8
SREB States	8,110	9,005	11.0	4,321	4,579	6.0
Mountain States	2,124	2,285	7.6	443	517	16.7
Pacific States	8,641	9,564	10.7	188	233	23.9
District of Columbia	150	141	-6.0	75	88	17.3
Total	\$47,760	\$51,496	7.8	\$6,700	\$7,167	7.0

NOTE: Columns may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Quindry, Perry and Perry, *op. cit.*, Tables 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 63, 67, 71, 75, 79 and 83; and Tables 4 and 12, this report.

TABLE G

STATE AND LOCAL INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND
UNDERUTILIZED POTENTIALS, BY REGION, 1974 AND 1975,
WITH PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(Amounts In Millions)

Region	Tax Collections			Underutilized Potential		
	1974	1975	Percentage Change	1974	1975	Percentage Change
New England States	\$ 1,164	\$ 1,187	2.0	\$ 532	\$ 626	17.7
Middle Atlantic States	5,938	6,099	2.7	891	1,052	18.1
North Central States	5,828	6,245	7.2	1,348	1,779	32.0
SREB States	3,233	3,671	13.5	3,128	3,738	19.5
Mountain States	808	942	16.6	382	451	18.1
Pacific States	2,356	3,139	33.2	1,072	950	-11.4
District of Columbia	163*	171*	4.9	5	32*	540.0
Total	\$19,491*	\$21,454*	10.1	\$7,357*	\$8,628*	16.9

NOTE: Columns may not add to totals because of rounding.

*Includes corporation net income tax for the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: Quindry, Perry, and Perry, *op. cit.*, Tables 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 63, 67, 71, 75, 79 and 83; and Tables 5 and 12, this report.

TABLE H
STATE AND LOCAL CORPORATION INCOME TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND
UNDERUTILIZED POTENTIALS, BY REGION, 1974 AND 1975,
WITH PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(Amounts In Millions)

Region	Tax Collections			Underutilized Potential		
	1974	1975	Percentage Change	1974	1975	Percentage Change
New England States	\$ 503	\$ 502	-0.2	\$ 17	\$ 13	-23.5
Middle Atlantic States	1,636	1,789	9.4	67	87	29.9
North Central States	1,361	1,477	8.5	589	607	3.1
SREB States	1,149	1,245	8.4	582	716	23.0
Mountain States	208	237	13.9	128	145	13.3
Pacific States	1,158	1,392	20.2	124	128	3.2
District of Columbia	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	\$6,015	\$6,642	10.4	1,507*	\$1,696	12.5

NOTE: Columns may not add to total because of rounding.

*District of Columbia data included in individual income taxes in Table G.

SOURCE: Quindry, Perry and Perry, *op. cit.*, and Tables 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 63, 67, 71, 75, 79 and 83; and Tables 5 and 12, this report.

capacities (Table D) and the North Central region increased its use of the selective sales taxes (Table E), and property taxes (Table F). In addition, the SREB states used the property tax bases more fully (Table F). Finally, the Pacific states increased their utilization of the individual income taxes (Table G) and the New England, North Central, Mountain and Pacific states, their use of the corporation income tax base (Table H).

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PURCHASING POWER OF STATE AND LOCAL TAXES AND POTENTIALS

While growth in current dollars of tax collections for the first half of the 1970's has been impressive, it is less so when the effect of inflation is considered. In fact, collections decreased in real tax dollars by 1.4 percent from 1974 to 1975. For the five-year period the current value of taxes increased by 61.4 percent while the deflated value grew by only 9.7 percent. These data are presented in Table J. Tables K and L indicate a mild decline in tax potential and a slight growth in underutilized potential in constant dollar terms. From 1970 to 1975, potential collections grew by 10.6 percent in real dollar terms and by 62.6 percent in current dollar terms. Underutilized potential grew by 16.5 percent and 71.3 percent, respectively.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY IN TAXATION, 1975 and 1976

It must be kept in mind in reviewing the statistics in this report that legislative actions to increase or decrease tax revenues taken in calendar year 1975 would have had only minimal effect on collections in

TABLE J

TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAX COLLECTIONS, CURRENT AND
 CONSTANT (1972) DOLLARS, SELECTED YEARS,
 1970-1975
 (In Thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Constant</u>	<u>Deflator</u>
1970	\$ 88,351,072	\$100,057,839	88.3
1972	110,392,160	110,392,160	100.0
1974	132,500,368	111,344,847	119.0
1975	143,009,333	110,176,682	129.8

SOURCE: Kenneth E. Quindry et al., State and Local Potential to Support Higher Education (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee, Center for Business and Economic Research, 1976), Table 1; and Table 11, this report.

TABLE E

STATE AND LOCAL POTENTIAL TAX COLLECTIONS,
CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1972) DOLLARS,
SELECTED YEARS, 1970-1975
(In Thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Constant</u>	<u>Deflator</u>
1970	\$ 91,902,944	\$104,080,344	88.3
1972	114,788,480	114,788,480	100.0
1974	137,619,712	115,648,817	119.0
1975	149,976,957	115,544,651	129.8

SOURCE: Kenneth E. Quindry, et. al., Table 29; and Table 21, this report. Deflator from Survey of Current Business.

TABLE L

STATE AND LOCAL UNDERUTILIZED POTENTIAL TAX COLLECTIONS,
CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1972) DOLLARS,
SELECTED YEARS, 1970-1975
(In Thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Deflated</u>	<u>Deflator</u>
1970	\$15,902,156	\$18,009,237	88.3
1972	19,491,136	19,491,136	100.0
1974	24,113,165	20,263,164	119.0
1975	27,236,505	20,983,440	129.8

SOURCE: Kenneth E. Quindry, et. al., Table 57; and Table 12, this report.

fiscal 1975. Actions taken in calendar year 1976 will be, at best, only partially effective in fiscal 1976, and fully effective in 1977.

A brief and perhaps incomplete review of significant tax actions that may have future implications for tax collections is given below and in Tables M and N.

General Sales Taxes, 1975

- (1) Connecticut and Massachusetts increased tax rates.
- (2) New local sales taxes were authorized in Arkansas, Georgia and New Mexico.
- (3) The District of Columbia exempted food for home consumption and Wyoming exempted drugs.
- (4) Connecticut and Wisconsin extended the tax base to previously exempted tangible goods (cigarettes in Wisconsin) and selected services. The major tax changes are listed in Table M and general sales tax rates as of July 1, 1975 and July 1, 1976 are listed in Table N.

Individual Income Taxes, 1975

- (1) Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Utah took steps to increase rates.
- (2) North Dakota repealed a supplemental tax (1 percent) and adopted a 25% tax credit.
- (3) Connecticut, New Jersey and Oregon increased or imposed taxes on increased income.
- (4) Arkansas, New Mexico, Oregon, Arizona, Idaho, Iowa and Oklahoma increased various credits, deductions and exemptions.

STATE TAX INCREASES AND REDUCTIONS, 1975
Selected Taxes¹

Raised Tax Rates, New Taxes, Local Tax Enabling

State	Sales	Income		Motor Fuel	Tobacco	Alcohol. Bev.	Other ²
		Indiv.	Corp.				
Ark.	L						
Conn.	X	S	X				
Ga.	L						
Hawaii				X			
Md.					X		
Mass.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mich.		X					
Minn.				X			X
Mont.				X			N
Nebr.		X	X				
N.H.					X		
N.J.		X	X				
N.M.	L						X
N.Y.			X				
N.D.							N
Or.		S	X	X ³		X	X
R.I.		X		X	X		
S.D.				X			N
Utah	L	X					
Wyo.				X			X
D.C.			X	X	X		

Reduced Tax Rates, Major Exemptions and Deductions

Ark.		X					
Ind.						X	
Nebr.	X						
N.H.					X ⁴		
N.M.		X					
N.C.						X	
N.D.		X	X				
Or.		X					
Wyo.	X						
D.C.	X						

X - Tax rate increase or decrease. N - New tax. L - Local authorization to tax.
S - Special income taxes.

1. Does not include property taxes. See Table IV.
2. See text.
3. Suspended by referendum petition, to be voted on November 1976.
4. Repealed tobacco products tax.

SOURCE: Reproduced from Federation of Tax Administrators, Trends in State Tax Legislation, 1974-1975 (Chicago: Federation of Tax Administration, 1976), p. 13a.

TABLE N
STATE GENERAL SALES TAX RATES
(Percent)

Region and State	July 1, 1975	August 1, 1976	Region and State	July 1, 1975	August 1, 1976
New England States			Louisiana ¹	3.00	3.00
Connecticut	7.00	7.00 ²	Maryland	4.00	4.00
Maine	5.00	5.00	Mississippi	5.00	5.00
Massachusetts	3.00	5.00	North Carolina ¹	3.00	3.00
New Hampshire	--	--	South Carolina	4.00	4.00
Rhode Island	5.00	6.00 ³	Tennessee ¹	3.50	4.50 ⁴
Vermont	3.00	3.00	Texas ¹	4.00	4.00
Middle Atlantic States			Virginia ¹	3.00	3.00
Delaware	--	--	West Virginia ¹	3.00	3.00
New Jersey	5.00	5.00	Mountain States		
New York ¹	4.00	4.00	Arizona ¹	4.00	4.00 ⁵
Pennsylvania ¹	6.00	6.00	Colorado ¹	3.00	3.00
North Central States			Idaho	3.00	3.00
Illinois ¹	4.00	4.00	Montana	--	--
Indiana	4.00	4.00	Nevada ¹	3.00	3.00
Iowa	3.00	3.00	New Mexico	4.00	4.00
Kansas ¹	3.00	3.00	Oklahoma ¹	2.00	2.00
Michigan	4.00	4.00	Utah ¹	4.00	4.00
Minnesota ¹	4.00	4.00	Wyoming	3.00	3.00
Missouri ¹	3.00	3.00	Pacific States		
Nebraska ¹	2.50	3.00	Alaska	--	--
North Dakota	4.00	4.00	California ¹	4.75	4.75 ⁶
Ohio ¹	4.00	4.00	Hawaii	4.00	4.00
South Dakota ¹	4.00	4.00	Oregon	--	--
Wisconsin ¹	4.00	4.00	Washington ¹	4.50	4.60 ⁷
SREB States	4.00	4.00	District of Columbia	5.00	5.00 ⁷
Alabama ¹	4.00	4.00			
Arkansas ¹	3.00	3.00			
Florida ¹	4.00	4.00			
Georgia ¹	3.00	3.00			
Kentucky	5.00	5.00			

TABLE N
(Continued)

1. Local taxes are additional in these states.
2. Manufacturing production machinery and certain business services are taxed at 3.50 percent.
3. Rate will drop to 4.00 percent June 1, 1977.
4. Rate will drop to 3.00 percent July 1, 1977.
5. The rate is 3.00 percent on leasing of real property; 2.00 percent on utilities and contracting; and 1.50 percent on mining and lumbering.
6. Rate will drop to 4.50 percent July 1977.
7. Parking and storage services taxed at 12.00 percent; hotels and lodging, at 8.00 percent; food eaten on premises, at 8.00 percent; alcoholic beverages, at 6.00 percent; and food and drinks from vending machines, at 2.00 percent.

NOTE: In addition to the above, Alaska imposes a business license tax and Delaware imposes a merchants' and manufacturers' license tax and a use tax on leases. Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Washington and West Virginia impose occupation, admissions, license or gross receipts taxes in addition to general sales taxes.

- (5) Indiana authorized a local 1.5 percent levy on personal compensation.
- (6) New Jersey authorized a payroll tax in Jersey City. Effective tax rates for state taxes are presented in Table O.

Corporation Income Tax

- (1) Connecticut, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York and Oregon raised rates.
- (2) Michigan imposed a single business tax to replace its corporation income, franchise and various other taxes.

Motor Fuels Taxes were increased in seven states and the District of Columbia. 1975 and 1976 rates as of July 1 are listed in Table P.

Cigarette Tax rates were raised in four states and the District of Columbia. Rates as of July 1, 1975 and July 1, 1976 are given in Table Q.

Massachusetts increased its tax rates on all alcoholic beverages and Oregon on beer and wine. Local property tax rates continued to increase as did property tax relief programs. Every state now has some form of property tax relief. The 1975 programs are listed in Table R.

Other Taxes

- (1) Maine, Maryland and Oregon increased death tax rates. Oklahoma increased its exemption for the surviving spouse.
- (2) New York City imposed a new city estate tax.
- (3) Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming imposed new or expanded severance taxes.

TABLE O

EFFECTIVE RATES OF STATE PERSONAL INCOME TAXES FOR
SELECTED ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME LEVELS, MARRIED COUPLE WITH
TWO DEPENDENTS, BY STATE, 1974¹

State	Adjusted Gross Income Class							
	\$2,500	\$3,500	\$5,000	\$7,500	\$10,000	\$17,500	\$25,000	\$50,000
Alabama*	-	-	0.3	0.9	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.6
Alaska	-	-	0.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.7	4.2
Arizona*	-	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.6	3.5
Arkansas	-	-	-	1.1	1.6	2.2	3.1	4.6
California	-	-	-	-	0.6	1.7	2.8	5.8
Colorado ²	-1.1	-0.8	0.1	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.1	3.9
Delaware*	-	0.3	0.8	1.5	2.4	3.7	5.0	7.2
Dist. of Columbia ²	-0.6	-0.4	0.5	1.7	2.5	3.3	4.4	6.5
Georgia	-	-	-	0.3	0.8	1.8	2.9	4.1
Hawaii ⁻	-4.8	-3.3	-1.5	0.6	2.1	3.5	4.5	6.1
Idaho ³	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.4	2.7	3.9	5.3
Illinois	-	-	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.3
Indiana	-	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9
Iowa*	-	-	1.3	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.8
Kansas*	-	-	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.0
Kentucky*	-	-	0.6	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.2
Louisiana*	-	-	-	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.5
Maine	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.4	2.4
Maryland ⁴	-	-	0.6	1.7	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.8
Massachusetts ²	-1.0	-0.7	-0.5	2.1	2.8	3.7	4.1	4.5
Michigan ⁵	-3.2	-1.9	-1.7	-1.2	-0.6	0.6	0.9	2.1
Minnesota ⁶ *	-	1.2	2.7	4.4	5.4	5.8	6.9	7.8
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	0.4	1.2	1.9	2.7
Missouri*	-	-	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.9
Montana*	-	0.3	1.0	2.0	2.8	2.9	3.8	5.0

TABLE O
(Continued)

Nebraska ²	-2.1	-1.5	- .8	- .1	0.4	0.9	1.3	2.3
New Mexico ²	-3.4	-1.5	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.4	2.1	4.0
New York	-	-	-	1.3	2.1	3.1	4.7	8.7
North Carolina	-	-	0.8	1.8	2.6	3.1	4.0	5.1
North Dakota	-	-	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.9	3.3	4.4
Ohio	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.4
Oklahoma	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.1	3.5
Oregon ^{2*}	-5.1	-4.1	2.2	0.9	2.4	3.6	4.7	6.8
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rhode Island	-	-	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.1	3.3
South Carolina*	-	-	0.5	1.0	1.6	2.4	3.5	4.9
Utah*	-	-	0.3	1.1	1.5	2.6	3.3	3.8
Vermont ²	-1.8	-1.1	- .1	1.5	2.2	3.0	3.8	6.0
Virginia	-	-	0.5	1.1	1.8	2.6	3.3	4.2
West Virginia	-	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.0	3.1
Wisconsin ²	-6.0	- .5	0.5	2.6	3.7	4.6	6.0	7.5
Median rate	-	-	0.3	1.1	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.9
Federal tax ⁷ -								
before rebate	-	-	2.0	5.5	7.9	10.9	13.9	22.1
after rebate	-	-	**	4.2	6.9	9.8	13.3	21.9

NOTE: In computing income taxes it was assumed that all income was from wages and salaries and earned by one spouse. For state tax computations the optional standard deduction was used except for the \$17,500, \$25,000 and \$50,000 income classes where it was assumed that deductions are itemized. For Federal tax computations (other than the \$17,500, \$25,000 and \$50,000 A.G.I. classes) deductions were estimated at 18% of A.G.I. In computing the state tax at the \$17,500 income level, itemized deductions were assumed to be \$3,520, excluding the state personal income tax. For those states that allow deductions of the Federal income tax, the itemized deductions were assumed to be \$4,100 in computing the Federal tax liability, (addition of estimated state income tax less certain deductions not allowed for the Federal tax); except that where the state individual income tax is itself deductible for state income tax purposes, the actual state tax liability was added to the \$3,520 for both federal and state tax computations. The comparable state and Federal estimated itemized deductions used in computing the tax at the \$25,000 level are \$4,365 and \$5,250, respectively; and for the \$50,000 level, \$7,180 and \$9,370. New Hampshire and Tennessee are excluded since their personal income taxes apply only to interest and dividend income; also excluded is the New Jersey "Commuters' income tax." "Effective rates" are computed as the ratio of tax liability to adjusted gross income (i.e., income after business deductions but before personal exemptions and other allowable deductions).

TABLE O
(Continued)

-Indicates no tax liability

*Federal income tax deductions

**Less than .05 percent.

¹Based upon tax liability on income earned during the calendar year 1974.

²Negative rates result from credits allowed for sales taxes paid on food and/or homestead credit. If the credit exceeds the tax liability, the taxpayer can apply for a refund.

³Includes the \$10 per return permanent building fund tax.

⁴Does not reflect the credit for the state tax on personal property.

⁵Includes credits for estimated city income and property tax payments.

⁶Does not reflect credits for senior citizen homestead relief and tax relief for renters.

⁷Before and after the partial rebate of taxes paid on 1974 income provided for by the "Tax Reduction Act of 1975."

SOURCE: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Federal-State-Local Finances: Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism, 1974-75 Edition (Washington: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations 1975), page 30.

TABLE P
MOTOR FUEL TAX RATES
(Cents Per Gallon)

Region and State	Gasoline		Region and State	Gasoline	
	July 1, 1975	July 1, 1976		July 1, 1975	July 1, 1976
New England States			Georgia	7.50	7.50
Connecticut	10.00	11.00	Kentucky	9.00	9.00
Maine	9.00	9.00	Louisiana	8.00	8.00
Massachusetts	8.50	8.50 ^j	Maryland	9.00	9.00
New Hampshire	9.00	9.00	Mississippi	9.00	9.00 ^k
Rhode Island	10.00	10.00	North Carolina	9.00	9.00
Vermont	9.00	9.00 ^l	South Carolina	8.00	8.00
Middle Atlantic States			Tennessee	7.00 ^e	7.00 ^e
Delaware	9.00	9.00	Texas	5.00 ^f	5.00 ^f
New Jersey	8.00	8.00	Virginia	9.00	9.00
New York	8.00 ^d	8.00 ^d	West Virginia	8.50	8.50
Pennsylvania	9.00	9.00	Mountain States		
North Central States			Arizona	8.00	8.00
Illinois	7.50	7.50	Colorado	7.00	7.00
Indiana	8.00	8.00	Idaho	8.50	9.50 ^h
Iowa	7.00	7.00	Montana	7.75 ^c	7.75 ^c
Kansas	7.00	8.00 ⁱ	Nevada	6.00	6.00
Michigan	9.00 ^b	9.00 ^b	New Mexico	7.00	7.00
Minnesota	9.00	9.00	Oklahoma	6.58	6.58
Missouri	7.00	7.00	Utah	7.00	7.00
Nebraska	8.50	8.50	Wyoming	7.00	7.00 ^l
North Dakota	7.00	7.00	Pacific States		
Ohio	7.00	7.00	Alaska	8.00	8.00
South Dakota	8.00	8.00	California	7.00	7.00
Wisconsin	7.00	7.00	Hawaii	11.50 to 13.50 ^m	11.50 to 13.50 ^m
SREB States			Oregon	7.00	7.00
Alabama	7.00 ^g	7.00 ^g	Washington	9.00	9.00
Arkansas	8.50 ^a	8.50 ^a	District of Columbia	8.00	10.00
Florida	8.00	8.00			

TABLE P
(Continued)

- a. Diesel fuel taxed at 9.50 cents per gallon.
- b. Diesel fuel taxed at 7.00 cents per gallon.
- c. Diesel fuel taxed at 9.75 cents per gallon.
- d. Diesel fuel taxed at 10.00 cents per gallon.
- e. Diesel fuel taxed at 8.00 cents per gallon.
- f. Diesel fuel taxed at 6.50 cents per gallon.
- g. Diesel fuel taxed at 8.00 cents per gallon.
- h. Diesel fuel taxed at 8.50 cents per gallon.
- i. Diesel fuel taxed at 10.00 cents per gallon.
- j. Rate drops to 7.5 cents per gallon, July 1, 1980.
- k. Diesel fuel taxed at 10.00 cents per gallon.
- l. No tax on diesel fuel.
- m. Varies by county.

SOURCE: Commerce Clearing House.

TABLE Q
CIGARETTE TAX RATES
(Cents Per Package)

Region and State	July 1, 1975	July 1, 1976	Region and State	July 1, 1975	July 1, 1976
New England States			Georgia ¹	12.00	12.00
Connecticut	21.00	21.00	Kentucky	3.00	3.00
Maine	16.00	16.00	Louisiana ¹	11.00	11.00
Massachusetts	21.00	21.00	Maryland	10.00	10.00
New Hampshire	12.00	12.00	Mississippi ¹	11.00	11.00
Rhode Island ¹	18.00	18.00	North Carolina	2.00	2.00
Vermont ¹	12.00	12.00	South Carolina ¹	6.00	6.00
Middle Atlantic States			Tennessee ¹	13.00	13.00
Delaware ¹	14.00	14.00	Texas ¹	18.50	18.50
New Jersey	19.00	19.00	Virginia	2.50	2.50
New York	15.00	15.00	West Virginia	12.00	12.00
Pennsylvania	18.00	18.00	Mountain States		
North Central States			Arizona ¹	13.00	13.00
Illinois	12.00	12.00	Colorado	10.00	10.00
Indiana	6.00	6.00	Idaho ¹	9.10	9.10
Iowa ¹	13.00	13.00	Montana ¹	12.00	12.00
Kansas ¹	11.00	11.00	Nevada	10.00	10.00
Michigan ¹	11.00	11.00	New Mexico	12.00	12.00
Minnesota ¹	18.00	18.00	Oklahoma ¹	13.00	13.00
Missouri	9.00	9.00	Utah	8.00	8.00
Nebraska	13.00	13.00	Wyoming	8.00	8.00
North Dakota ¹	11.00	11.00	Pacific States		
Ohio	15.00	15.00	Alaska	8.00	8.00
South Dakota	12.00	12.00	California	10.00	10.00
Wisconsin	16.00	16.00	Hawaii ¹	40 percent	40 percent
SREB States			Oregon	9.00	9.00
Alabama ¹	12.00	12.00	Washington ¹	16.00	16.00
Arkansas ¹	17.75	17.75	District of Columbia	6.00	13.00
Florida					

TABLE Q
(Continued)

1. Additional tobacco tax or cigar tax.

SOURCE: Commerce Clearing House.

TABLE R
PROPERTY TAX RELIEF DEVELOPMENTS -- 1975^a

State	General Residential	Senior Citizens, Disabled	Agricultural Land	Personal Property
Alabama				X
Arkansas		CB		
California				X
Colorado		CB		X
Connecticut				b
Illinois		CB		
Iowa		CB		
Kansas		CB		
Maryland		b		
Michigan				
Minnesota	CB			X
Missouri		CB	X	
Montana		X		
Nevada		CB	X	
New Hampshire		H,L		
North Carolina		H		
North Dakota		CB,H		
Ohio		CB		
Oregon		CB,X		
South Carolina	X		X	
South Dakota				X
Utah		L		
Vermont				L
Washington		X		
Wisconsin	CB			b
Wyoming		H		

a. CB, H, L and X (see below) indicate new or expanded property tax relief.

b. Restriction or repeal of previously enacted relief legislation.

NOTE: CB--Circuit Breaker; H--Homestead Exemption; L--Local Relief Authorization; and X--Other State-Legislated Relief.

SOURCE: Reproduced from Federation of Tax Administrators, Trends in State Tax Legislation, 1974-1975 (Chicago: Federation of Tax Administrators, 1976), p. 21a.

- (4) Motor vehicle taxes were raised in Arizona, Connecticut, Maine, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Wyoming.

Major Legislative Actions, 1976

- (1) Sales tax rates have been raised in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Washington and Nebraska.
- (2) Gasoline tax rates have been raised in the District of Columbia, Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas and Wyoming.
- (3) Cigarette tax rates have been raised in the District of Columbia.
- (4) The income tax rates have been raised in the District of Columbia, Maine and Nebraska, and reduced in Utah.
- (5) New Jersey has imposed a personal income tax and instituted a circuit breaker property tax relief program.
- (6) The corporation income tax rates have been raised in Colorado.
- (7) The severance tax rates have been raised in Oklahoma.
- (8) Death tax exemptions have been raised in Idaho, Kentucky, South Dakota and West Virginia.
- (9) Alcoholic beverage tax rates have been raised in Colorado, Vermont and Virginia.
- (10) Kentucky has raised its state property tax rates.
- (11) Income tax standard deductions have been increased in Kentucky and Maine.
- (12) Motor vehicle registration fees have been increased in the District of Columbia.
- (13) Several states have also accelerated tax payments and provided new sales and property relief programs to lure industry.

- (14) Florida has authorized a local sales tax for rapid transit systems and Kansas and New Mexico have authorized increases in local tax rates.
- (15) Motel lodging taxes in addition to general sales taxes are becoming popular.

TAX COLLECTIONS IN 1975

Tax liability is determined by the tax rate and tax base; while different rates and bases explain much of the difference in tax levels (above or below potential collections), the vigor with which taxes are collected has some effect. Not all states are equally efficient at tax collection. In the brief discussions below, base and rate differences, when clearly visible, are pointed out. In many cases, however, multiple rate schedules and numerous exemptions cloud the picture. Evidence, however, may point to the causes of over-or underutilization. No attempt is made to evaluate administrative efficiency.

The General Sales and Use Taxes (Tables 1 and 13)

General sales tax rates vary from 7 percent in Connecticut (6 percent in fiscal 1975) to 2 percent in Oklahoma, with the most common rate being 3 percent or 4 percent (Table N). In addition to the state rates, at least 4,700 local jurisdictions in 26 states levied taxes at rates varying from 1 percent to 3 percent. Widespread use of local taxes occurred in Alabama, California, Colorado, Illinois, Louisiana, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, Texas, Virginia and Washington. In other states, major jurisdictions depend heavily

on general sales taxes. Alaska uses only local rates ranging from 1 percent to 3 percent.

The apparent broad tax bases are generally narrowed by the use of crippling exemptions. In many states major items relating to manufacturing (machinery, equipment and utilities), pollution control and agriculture are exempt or subject to special reduced rates. Other major revenue reducing exemptions include food (22 states), medicines--usually prescription drugs--(37 states) and utilities for home use (see Table S). Many personal and business services go untaxed as do such items as cigarettes, liquor and gasoline which are taxed by selective sales taxes. Four states (New Hampshire, Delaware, Montana and Oregon) did not employ a general sales tax in 1975.

General sales tax collections reached \$29,101 million in 1975, up from \$26,314 million in 1974, a 10.6 percent growth (Table D). Only the Mountain and Pacific regions exceed the national growth rates. The New England states registered a decline largely because of a temporary rate reduction in Connecticut (from 7 percent to 6 percent, then back to 7 percent).

As evidenced by the growth in underutilized potentials, the states failed to exploit the growing sales tax base. Underutilized potential grew by 19.6 percent. The Pacific region utilizes the tax most intensively, followed by the Mountain states and the SREB states (Table 13). The New England states use the tax sparingly.

Within the SREB region, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia overutilize the sales taxes. Maryland and Virginia have substantial unutilized potential.

TABLE S

EXEMPTION OF FOOD AND MEDICINE IN
STATE GENERAL SALES TAXES, JULY 1, 1976

State	Food ¹	Medicine ²
Alabama		x ³
Arizona		x
California	x	x
Colorado*		x
Connecticut	x	x
Dist. of Columbia*	x ⁴	x
Florida	x	x
Idaho		x
Indiana	x	x
Iowa	x	x
Kentucky	x	x
Louisiana	x	x
Maine	x	x
Maryland	x	x
Massachusetts	x	x
Michigan	x	x
Minnesota	x	x
Nebraska*		x
Nevada		x
New Jersey	x	x
New York	x	x
North Carolina		x
North Dakota	x	x
Ohio	x	x
Pennsylvania	x	x
Rhode Island	x	x
South Carolina		x ⁵
South Dakota ⁶		x
Tennessee		x
Texas	x	x
Utah		x
Vermont	x	x

TABLE S (Cont.)

State	Food ¹	Medicine ²
Virginia		x
Washington		x
West Virginia		x
Wisconsin	x	x
Wyoming ⁷		x

* Also allows personal income tax credit or cash rebate for sales tax paid on food. See Table 21.

1. Food exemptions usually apply to "food for human consumption off the premises where sold." Restaurant meals are taxable in all states, although meals costing less than a specified amount are exempt in some states.

2. The exemption is usually applicable to medicine sold on prescription or compounded by druggists, and often to medical and dental aids or devices such as artificial limbs, eye glasses, dentures. Some states exempt patent medicines and household remedies.

3. Limited to medicines prescribed by a physician for persons aged 65 or older.

4. Rate on food is 2 percent.

5. Limited to persons 50 years of age or older, and totally and permanently disabled persons.

6. Persons 65 or older and disabled persons are allowed a credit for sales tax paid. For households consisting of one individual, the credit ranges from \$88 if federal adjusted gross income is not over \$2,200 to \$0 if AGI exceeds \$3,700. For households with more than one individual, the credit ranges from \$176 if AGI is not over \$4,400 to \$0, if AGI exceeds \$5,900.

7. Residents 65 or older or totally disabled are eligible for a \$100 sales and use tax refund reduced by the percentage that income exceeds \$4,000 per year. Married persons, at least one of whom is 65 or older or totally disabled, are allowed a refund equal to \$150 reduced by the percentage that their actual income exceeds \$6,000 per year.

SOURCE: ACIR, Federal-State-Local Finances: Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism, 1974-1975 Edition, (Washington: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1975).

The Selective Sales Taxes (Tables 2 and 14)

The five classes of selective sales taxes in this report include alcoholic beverage, tobacco, public utility, insurance and other minor selective sales taxes. These taxes are relatively slow growing because of their weak response to economic growth. Revenue grew a mere 4.9 percent from \$12,638 million in 1974 to \$13,262 million in 1975. The "other" selective sales taxes accounted for the least amount in dollars but the greatest percentage growth. They were followed in rates of growth by the public utility, insurance, alcoholic beverage and tobacco taxes in that order. Only nominal growth was registered in tobacco tax collections.

Percentage growth was substantial for this group of taxes in the Middle Atlantic and the SREB regions, but relatively slight in other regions. The states' relative performance is primarily due to differences in rates since the bases are relatively uniform and used in all states. In about one-third of the states, however, tobacco products other than cigarettes are taxed productively.

Net profits of publicly owned utilities and state owned liquor stores are included in taxes. This probably has little influence on the comparisons since the profits are in lieu of liquor or utility taxes that otherwise would have been imposed.

North Carolina, Kentucky and Virginia continue to tax cigarettes lightly (see Table Q) while not taxing other tobacco products at all. In the other states rates range from 21 cents per package of 20 to 6 cents in Indiana, with the most popular rates being in the 10 to 13 cent range (24 states). Almost two-fifths of the tobacco tax underutilization is in the SREB states.

In spite of the sparse use of cigarette taxes in some SREB states, the region leads in the use of selective sales taxes (Table 14). In the region, Florida leads (possibly helped out by tourism), followed by Texas, Alabama and Virginia in that order. Significant underutilization is evident in Kentucky (cigarette taxes) and Maryland (alcoholic beverage and cigarette taxes). Underutilization was minimal in Alabama and Texas.

The State Death and Gift Taxes (Table 3)

Tax collections from this source remained almost constant in 1974 and 1975. Underutilization increased by 5.9 percent to \$304 million in 1975. In addition to gift taxes, the taxes include both estate and inheritance taxes. One or more of the three types of wealth transfer taxes are used in every state except Nevada. Tax rates are graduated and sometimes more than one rate schedule is used depending on relationship of the heirs.

Some states levy an estate tax solely to recover the allowable federal credit--a "pick-up" tax. Others employ an additional estate or inheritance tax, or both. Sixteen states levied a gift tax in 1975.⁸ Five states (Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Florida and Georgia) use the "pick-up" tax only; two states (South Dakota and West Virginia) use an inheritance tax only; two states (Oregon and Rhode Island) employ all three types of levy; two states (Mississippi and North Dakota) use an estate tax only; seven states (Arizona, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah and Vermont) use an estate tax and "pick-up" estate tax.

8. California, Colorado, Delaware, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

The heaviest and most consistent regional users of the death and gift taxes were the New England and the Middle Atlantic regions. In those regions, only one-third of the taxes were collected and no underutilization was registered in 1975. With the exception of Tennessee, the SREB states consistently underutilized these taxes.

The Property Taxes (Tables 4 and 18)

While property taxes continue to be the largest single source of state-local taxation, they have been slowly declining in popularity in the last few decades. In 1975, property taxes were 36 percent of total state and local taxes. At \$51,496 million, the increase was 7.8 percent over 1974 (Table F) as opposed to an increase of 7.9 percent in total taxes. The decline was virtually imperceptible in 1975, but since 1971, the percentage has fallen from 39.2 percent to the current 36.0 percent. The heaviest regional use of the property taxes in this respect was in the New England region where 50.5 percent of taxes came from this source. The lightest user was the SREB region where only 26.7 percent was collected from this source (Table 18).

Collection gains (1974 to 1975) were greatest in the SREB region and the Pacific region. Within these two regions only California and Oregon indicated no underutilization of potential. In the SREB region alone, almost 64 percent of the \$7.2 billion in underutilization was found in 1975. Underutilization was significant in every SREB state.

Another significant part of the underutilization (\$1.0 billion) was located in the Middle Atlantic region where Pennsylvania's underutilization was the primary cause. Other states significantly underutilizing their potentials were South Dakota and Oklahoma.

In the New England region every state overutilized its potential. In total, 19 states did so. While underutilization gained in every region, the growth was greatest in the Pacific region (where collections also grew significantly) and in the Mountain region. The Middle Atlantic region, where the collection increase was just below average (7.5 percent) also demonstrated considerable gain in underutilization. From 1974 to 1975, collections grew at a pace slightly above that of underutilizations, indicating a fuller use of tax potential.

Since the property tax is largely a local tax, productivity is primarily controlled by (1) the availability of other local revenue raising authority, (2) the amount of state financial assistance, (3) the functions assigned by the state to local administration, (4) the quality of local services provided and (5) the help provided by the state in assessment and administration of the property taxes. As state budgets tighten, the property tax pressures are likely to increase.

The Individual Income Taxes (Tables 5 and 16)

Largely because of the responsiveness of the individual income taxes to economic growth, collections increased by 10.1 percent from 1974 to 1975. Legislative actions increasing and decreasing liabilities were largely offsetting on a national basis. A few states raised rates, but credits, deductions and exemptions were liberalized in many others. Especially important were credits for general sales and property taxes.⁹

9. Seventeen states and the District of Columbia allow credits, primarily against sales and property taxes to relieve the regressivity of these two taxes.

Six states (Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wyoming) still do not employ the tax,¹⁰ and four states (Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey¹¹ and Tennessee) did not use a broad based tax in 1975. In addition to state rates, ten states reported local income tax collections in one or more local jurisdictions.¹² A large portion of the approximately 4,000 local income tax impositions are found in Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Of the 40 states employing broad based taxes, 35 used progressive rate structures and five (Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio and Pennsylvania) used flat rates.

Individual income tax productivity depends primarily on three factors, two of which are controllable. The controllable factors are the rate structures and credit, deduction and exemption policies. The net effect of these is indicated in Table O. While the effective rates shown are all progressive, some are more progressive than others. Some are also lower for every income class than others.

The uncontrollable factor is the level and distribution of taxable income. If a high proportion of a state's taxpayers is in the low income (and largely untaxed) classes, productivity will be low. Conversely, if large percentages are in the middle and upper income classes, productivity will be high. The distribution of taxpayers for federal individual income taxes is given in Table 20 for 1972, the latest year for which statistics are available.

10. However, continuing efforts are being made in South Dakota and Washington to impose an individual income tax.

11. New Jersey imposed the tax, effective July 1, 1976.

12. Alabama, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The SREB states made relatively mild use of this tax in 1975. As can be seen from Table D, effective rates were low, especially on the low income classes containing large portions of the taxpayers. In addition, two major states (Florida and Texas) did not use the tax and Tennessee used it only sparingly. Over two-fifths of the underutilization was found in the SREB region. Other regions of significant underutilization were the Middle Atlantic (previously New Jersey with a limited tax) and the North Central (primarily Illinois and Ohio with low effective rates) regions.

For the nation, underutilization of state and local income taxes increased by 16.9 percent (to \$8,597 million) from 1974 to 1975, while collections increased by 10.1 percent (to \$21,454 million). This implies a reduction in the use of the available tax base.

The Corporation Income Taxes (Tables 5 and 17)

Corporation income tax collections in 1975 increased by 10.4 percent (to \$6,642 million) from 1974, while underutilized potential collections grew by 12.5 percent (to \$1,696 million in 1975). Major collection growth is evident in the Mountain and Pacific regions. There was a mild collection decline in the New England region while the remaining three regions increased collections somewhat below the national average (Table H).

The Middle Atlantic and the SREB regions showed the greatest percentage increases in underutilization though the dollars of underutilization were minor in the Middle Atlantic region. In the SREB region, actual collections were above potential collections in Arkansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee by minor amounts.

In the remaining SREB states underutilization was greater in 1975 than in 1974. Over 41 percent of the underutilization was found in this region.

As with the individual income taxes, productivity is influenced by the comprehensiveness of the taxable base, the credit and deduction policies and the tax rates. In addition, the allocation formulas that states use to apportion the income of multistate corporations are becoming increasingly important. Finally, the growing use of investment and other industrial development type credits and deductions should be recognized. While there is some effort being made to standardize many of the business depreciation and depletion allowances and the apportionment formulas, some states are still using alternative credits and deductions to attract industrial development. These tend to reduce collections.

In general, it can be said that underutilization is associated with low tax rates and overutilization with high tax rates. Another factor in evaluating tax performance is the degree of industrialization in relation to personal income. Underutilization is also associated with low industrialization.

Finally, productivity in the SREB region is limited by the absence of a tax in Texas, in the Mountain region by absence of a tax in Nevada and Wyoming, and in the Pacific region by the absence of a tax in Washington. For the nation 18 states overutilized the corporation income tax potential in 1975.

License and Motor Fuels Taxes (Tables 6, 7 and 8)

Tax performance for two major license taxes (alcoholic beverage licenses in Table 6 and motor vehicle licenses in Table 7) and motor

vehicle fuels taxes (Table 8) are discussed in this section. Other license taxes are listed in Table 11. With one exception,¹³ all 50 states and the District of Columbia employed all three taxes in 1975.

Alcoholic Beverage License Taxes (Table 6).

State license taxes are placed on sellers, handlers and producers of alcoholic beverage products in every state except Hawaii. Localities also collect license taxes but disaggregated amounts are not available. Local collections are included in "Other and Unallocable Taxes" in Table 11.

As noted elsewhere, 17 states have state owned liquor stores.¹⁴ The extent of influence on productivity of public ownership is unclear, but what is lacking in taxes is made up, at least in part, by liquor store profits contributed to the general fund. Such profits are included in tax revenues. In addition three states¹⁵ have municipal-owned liquor stores. Their net revenue is unavailable and not included in the collection statistics. In 1972, net current revenues amounted to approximately \$15.8 million.

Revenue from this source increased by 3.2 percent from 1974 to 1975, to \$147.3 million. Underutilization grew by 7.0 percent to \$45.9 million. Minimal emphasis is put by states on alcoholic beverage licenses, consequently both potential collections and underutilized potentials are of minor importance in state budgets.

Motor Vehicle Related Taxes (Tables 7 and 8).

Two taxes are related to motor vehicles--one to ownership and one to use. The motor vehicle license tax placed on the vehicle may be a

13. Hawaii reported no state alcoholic beverage license taxes.

14. Alabama, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

15. Minnesota, North Carolina and South Dakota.

flat fee per vehicle or a variable fee based on weight or horsepower. For commercial vehicles used in interstate commerce, it may be related to miles driven in the state. Gallonage taxes are placed on fuels used by the vehicles on the state's highways. Some revenues also come from sales of fuels used in aircraft and boats.

Both of these taxes are relatively slow-growing because ownership and usage do not expand as fast as personal income or other major measures of economic activity. Moreover, they are not related to value; thus inflation does not expand tax liabilities. Finally, these taxes have increased slowly since 1973 because of fuel shortages and higher prices.

The primary reasons for differences in productivity of these two taxes is the rate differences. Minor differences may result in the ratio of automobiles to trucks and buses. Moreover, 28 states¹⁶ (11 in the SREB region and six in the North Central region) imposed local license or "inspection" fees in addition to state license fees. In several states where motor vehicle taxes are subjected to local property taxes, other motor vehicle related taxes may be restrained. Likewise, subjecting motor fuels to the general sales taxes (in a very few states) limits the ability to apply selective sales taxes. The use of local motor fuels taxes are found only in a few states.

Revenue from the license taxes increased to \$3,957 million (5.4 percent over 1974) in 1975. Underutilization was virtually unchanged at \$486.3 million in 1974 and \$486.7 million in 1975. The number of registered vehicles increased by approximately 1.7 percent.

16. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Washington.

Motor fuel tax collections increased to \$8,324 million in 1975, an increase of 0.5 percent. Lack of growth can be accounted for by the continued fear of fuel shortages, higher fuel prices and the increasing fuel efficiency of motor vehicles.

Severance Taxes (Table 9)

Severance taxes are imposed on the value of natural resources as they are severed from the land or water. They can be used productively only in states having significant amounts of commercial extractive activities. The most productive taxes are applied in states having high concentrations of petroleum and gas. In a few states coal production has or can become a significant tax activity. Production of timber, fish, shellfish, salt, stone, sand, gravel, iron ore and other minerals is also taxed, but frequently the tax is regulatory and not expected to be a major revenue producer.

Because only a few states have significant commercial extractive industries, the value of severed products is considered to be the proper measure of tax potential. The common measure is collections per \$1,000 of severed products.

Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma are unique in their ability to exploit oil and gas severance taxes. Other oil producing states use their potential less intensively. Kentucky has made use of its potential in coal severance in the last two years, while Tennessee has a negligible coal severance tax for local highway use. West Virginia employs a gross receipts tax on coal production that is reported in the general sales tax figures and Minnesota levies a reasonable iron ore severance tax.

Over half of the value of severed products is found in the SREB states, almost two-fifths in Texas and Louisiana. Because these states

employ the tax intensively, the unutilized potential is not concentrated in the SREB states. Nation-wide collections increased to \$1,741 million in 1975 from \$1,255 million in 1974. The substantial increase is likely to be repeated in the next few years as states search for new and under-used tax sources to supplement the major sources.

Transfer Taxes (Table 10)

Transfer taxes are levied on transfers of real estate and on transfers of nontangible wealth (mortgages, stocks, bonds). In some states the coverage is restricted to real estate, while in others the most productive source is stock transfers. Productivity is affected first by the coverage and second by the rate levels.

New York is in an especially favorable position to garner revenue from a documentary transfer tax. Over 42 percent of the total tax reported for states in 1974 was collected in that state.

Data in Table 10, however, are not fully representative of the extent of this tax. Some states permit local governments to levy the tax. Local data are not available on a state basis and are included in "other and unallocable" taxes in Table 11.

Transfer taxes decreased to \$405 million in 1975, a reduction of almost 18.5 percent from 1974 figures. Unutilized potential was substantially lower, declining by 8.0 percent to \$380 million.

Miscellaneous, Other and Unallocable Taxes, Total Taxes (Table 11)

Two other tax sources, parimutuel and lottery taxes, are used productively in a few states. Parimutuel taxes are used reasonably efficiently

in a few states in which the traditions of horse and dog racing are strong. The attraction of the states for tourism also benefits tax collections. In other states, legal prohibitions still are in effect. New York has extended wagering to off-track betting. Parimutuel collections are listed in Column 1 of Table II.

State lotteries are being used in about one-fifth of the states and others are seriously considering their adoption. As with parimutuel betting, legal prohibitions and lack of social acceptance still exist in many states.

As with severance taxes, these two sources are relatively underused in many states and because of this, many states will be examining the possibilities seriously in the next few years.

STATISTICAL
TABLES

TABLE 1
POPULATION, PERSONAL INCOME AND STATE AND LOCAL GENERAL SALES AND
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE FOR STATES, REGIONS AND
THE UNITED STATES, 1975
(COLLECTIONS IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	POPULATION JULY 1, 1975 (THOUSANDS)	PERSONAL INCOME 1975 (MILLIONS)	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	12,198	\$ 71,742	\$ 946,151	\$ 1,781,671	\$ 850,940
1 CONNECTICUT	3,095	20,643	425,882	512,643	88,761
2 MAINE	1,059	4,911	137,365	121,949	—
3 MASSACHUSETTS	5,828	34,636	252,546	660,168	607,222
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	818	4,101	—	101,846	101,846
5 RHODE ISLAND	927	5,240	103,431	130,132	26,701
6 VERMONT	471	2,212	26,523	54,934	28,411
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	37,842	\$ 233,616	\$ 5,515,850	\$ 5,801,690	\$ 886,224
7 DELAWARE	579	3,776	—	93,774	53,774
8 NEW JERSEY	7,316	47,136	770,381	1,170,585	400,204
9 NEW YORK	18,120	115,730	3,474,454	2,874,071	—
10 PENNSYLVANIA	11,847	66,974	1,271,015	1,663,261	352,246
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	57,669	\$ 332,864	\$ 7,204,164	\$ 8,266,442	\$ 1,243,048
11 ILLINOIS	11,145	72,382	1,816,526	1,797,565	—
12 INDIANA	5,311	28,592	849,144	710,063	—
13 IOWA	2,870	15,532	283,754	395,654	111,896
14 KANSAS	2,267	12,935	267,632	321,232	53,600
15 MICHIGAN	9,157	55,006	1,177,360	1,366,037	188,677
16 MINNESOTA	4,926	21,764	386,651	540,494	153,803
17 MISSOURI	4,763	24,754	575,207	614,749	39,542
18 NEBRASKA	1,546	8,770	160,221	217,791	57,470
19 NORTH DAKOTA	635	3,428	94,458	85,120	—
20 OHIO	10,759	61,256	585,425	1,521,252	531,827
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	683	3,216	93,263	79,873	—
22 WISCONSIN	4,607	24,829	510,379	616,612	106,233
SOUTH STATES	64,108	\$ 315,480	\$ 8,127,133	\$ 7,834,728	\$ 584,804
23 ALABAMA	3,614	15,649	464,151	388,620	—
24 ARKANSAS	2,116	8,848	211,774	219,740	7,966
25 FLORIDA	8,357	45,041	1,200,061	1,118,563	—

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	POPULATION JULY 1, 1975 (THOUSANDS)	PERSONAL INCOME 1975 (MILLIONS)	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)					
26 GEORGIA	4,926	23,761	614,860	590,082	—
27 KENTUCKY	3,396	15,382	371,819	381,989	10,170
28 LOUISIANA	3,791	17,372	614,872	431,422	—
29 MARYLAND	4,098	25,377	396,006	630,208	234,202
30 MISSISSIPPI	2,346	9,127	387,445	226,663	—
31 NORTH CAROLINA	3,451	25,254	540,218	627,154	86,936
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	2,818	12,267	337,711	304,649	—
33 TENNESSEE	4,188	19,334	641,512	480,134	—
34 TEXAS	12,237	62,758	1,500,618	1,558,547	57,929
35 VIRGINIA	4,967	27,081	484,525	672,526	187,601
36 WEST VIRGINIA	1,803	8,232	360,761	204,430	—
MOUNTAIN STATES	12,357	\$ 62,571	\$ 1,827,466	\$ 1,553,915	\$ 185,808
37 ARIZONA	2,224	11,415	474,474	283,478	—
38 COLORADO	2,534	14,288	429,971	354,839	—
39 IDAHO	820	3,946	79,110	97,996	18,886
40 MONTANA	748	3,796	—	94,265	94,265
41 NEVADA	592	3,624	103,232	50,076	—
42 NEW MEXICO	1,147	4,882	215,251	121,229	—
43 OKLAHOMA	2,712	12,979	249,655	322,312	72,657
44 UTAH	1,206	5,570	194,601	138,327	—
45 WYOMING	374	2,072	76,935	51,463	—
PACIFIC STATES	20,234	\$ 174,331	\$ 5,367,189	\$ 4,329,387	\$ 353,774
46 ALASKA	352	2,710	22,100	67,289	45,189
47 CALIFORNIA	21,185	134,799	4,117,552	3,297,968	—
48 HAWAII	865	5,307	287,219	131,796	—
49 OREGON	2,288	12,426	—	308,585	308,585
50 WASHINGTON	3,544	21,090	940,318	523,750	—
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	716	\$ 5,319	\$ 113,500	\$ 132,094	\$ 18,594
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	213,124	\$1,195,922	\$29,101,456	\$29,699,926	\$4,123,191

TABLE 2

STATE AND LOCAL SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE,
FOR STATES, REGIONS, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1975
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

STATE AND REGION	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES			TOBACCO PRODUCTS		
	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED PCTENTIAL	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED PCTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	\$ 155,549	\$ 149,542	\$ 30,278	\$ 259,050	\$ 203,624	—
1 CONNECTICUT	24,248	43,028	18,780	70,614	58,589	—
2 MAINE	20,781	10,236	—	22,977	13,937	—
3 MASSACHUSETTS	14,545	72,197	7,652	114,145	98,307	—
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	26,436	8,548	—	23,877	11,640	—
5 RHODE ISLAND	7,076	10,522	2,648	18,631	14,873	—
6 VERMONT	12,463	4,611	—	8,802	6,278	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	\$ 366,007	\$ 466,556	\$ 133,619	\$ 792,850	\$ 663,065	—
7 DELAWARE	4,498	7,871	3,373	11,665	10,717	—
8 NEW JERSEY	54,663	98,251	43,588	186,640	133,784	—
9 NEW YORK	154,573	241,231	86,658	375,270	328,472	—
10 PENNSYLVANIA	152,273	139,603	—	239,331	190,091	—
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	\$ 608,309	\$ 643,831	\$ 172,765	\$ 911,255	\$ 944,757	\$ 82,159
11 ILLINOIS	77,905	150,876	72,971	187,943	205,440	17,497
12 INDIANA	29,293	59,558	34,305	49,307	81,152	31,845
13 IOWA	47,129	33,209	—	44,253	45,219	526
14 KANSAS	15,771	26,962	11,191	30,462	36,713	6,251
15 MICHIGAN	154,757	114,656	—	135,555	156,122	20,527
16 MINNESOTA	40,879	45,366	—	78,789	61,772	—
17 MISSOURI	22,169	51,598	29,429	74,902	70,259	—
18 NEBRASKA	9,728	18,280	8,552	21,571	24,891	3,320
19 NORTH DAKOTA	5,482	7,144	1,262	8,157	9,728	1,571
20 OHIO	147,401	127,684	—	190,334	173,861	223
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	5,715	6,704	689	8,906	9,129	—
22 WISCONSIN	37,665	51,754	14,089	80,998	70,471	—
SREB STATES	\$ 950,871	\$ 657,596	\$ 56,513	\$ 905,559	\$ 895,417	\$ 168,553
23 ALABAMA	76,247	32,618	—	53,564	44,415	—
24 ARKANSAS	16,935	18,444	1,509	41,727	25,114	—
25 FLORIDA	173,152	93,885	—	176,948	127,839	—

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)

INSURANCE TAXES			PUBLIC UTILITIES			OTHER SELECTIVE SALES TAXES		
AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
\$ 134,323	\$ 105,503	\$ 208	\$ 134,812	\$ 258,331	\$ 143,451	\$ 113,579	\$ 88,917	\$ 28,552
1 34,299	30,357	--	67,518	74,330	--	9,390	25,584	16,154
2 8,834	7,221	--	9,858	17,682	7,824	--	6,086	6,086
3 73,847	50,936	--	--	124,719	124,719	77,433	42,928	--
4 6,254	6,031	--	4,175	14,767	10,592	12,809	5,083	--
5 7,498	7,706	208	25,612	18,868	--	223	6,494	6,271
6 3,591	3,253	--	7,649	7,965	316	13,724	2,742	--
\$ 299,187	\$ 343,552	\$ 44,365	\$ 915,488	\$ 841,209	\$ 22,189	\$ 306,395	\$ 289,541	\$ 104,125
7 3,711	5,553	1,842	19,622	13,597	--	943	4,680	3,737
8 48,999	69,317	20,318	260,170	169,728	--	32,436	58,420	25,984
9 158,304	170,191	11,887	408,947	416,723	7,776	264,417	143,434	--
10 88,173	58,491	10,318	226,749	241,163	14,414	8,599	83,007	74,408
\$ 391,010	\$ 489,505	\$ 103,254	\$ 945,248	\$ 1,158,583	\$ 397,786	\$ 129,098	\$ 412,548	\$ 317,146
11 54,331	106,444	52,113	385,109	260,636	--	52,907	89,710	36,803
12 35,391	42,047	6,656	18,400	102,955	84,555	1,021	35,437	34,416
13 23,592	23,429	--	11,800	57,367	45,567	280	19,746	19,466
14 19,816	19,022	--	44,255	46,577	2,322	--	16,032	16,032
15 61,332	80,891	19,559	26,900	198,067	171,167	59	68,174	68,105
16 34,443	32,006	--	79,201	78,368	--	56,130	26,974	--
17 35,894	36,433	509	98,558	89,135	--	2,600	30,680	28,080
18 12,053	12,897	844	41,300	31,578	--	1,327	10,869	9,542
19 4,924	5,040	116	2,718	12,342	9,624	242	4,248	4,006
20 76,614	90,082	13,468	174,030	220,572	46,542	4,800	75,920	71,120
21 6,095	4,730	--	5,966	11,581	5,615	8,526	3,986	--
22 26,525	36,513	9,988	57,011	89,405	32,394	1,196	30,773	29,577
\$ 545,886	\$ 463,941	\$ 15,928	\$ 1,560,260	\$ 1,135,987	\$ 153,862	\$ 619,773	\$ 391,003	\$ 90,441
23 35,434	23,012	--	123,586	56,348	--	17,912	19,395	1,483
24 14,617	13,012	--	23,900	31,861	7,961	800	10,966	10,166
25 52,193	66,237	14,044	327,122	162,185	--	39,252	55,823	16,571

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES			TOBACCO PRODUCTS		
	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SAFE STATES (CONTINUED)						
26 GEORGIA	117,062	45,528	--	70,976	67,439	--
27 KENTUCKY	14,669	32,062	17,393	21,185	43,657	22,472
28 LOUISIANA	45,963	36,211	--	53,321	49,306	--
29 MARYLAND	26,934	52,894	25,962	37,277	72,025	34,748
30 MISSISSIPPI	45,935	19,025	--	29,292	25,905	--
31 NORTH CAROLINA	80,340	52,635	--	20,753	71,676	50,923
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	66,162	45,570	--	22,084	34,818	12,734
33 TENNESSEE	68,236	40,259	--	63,620	54,874	--
34 TEXAS	119,164	150,814	11,650	260,414	178,123	--
35 VIRGINIA	82,706	56,447	--	29,186	76,862	47,676
36 WEST VIRGINIA	37,364	17,155	--	25,252	23,364	--
MOUNTAIN STATES	\$ 123,129	\$ 150,425	\$ 27,163	\$ 164,747	\$ 177,594	\$ 23,529
37 ARIZONA	15,924	23,753	7,865	34,172	32,398	--
38 COLORADO	15,706	45,783	14,077	31,402	40,554	9,152
39 IDAHO	12,909	8,225	--	7,579	11,200	3,621
40 MONTANA	16,019	7,912	--	10,830	10,773	--
41 NEVADA	8,383	7,555	--	11,251	10,287	--
42 NEW MEXICO	6,377	10,175	3,798	13,431	13,855	424
43 OKLAHOMA	29,428	27,053	--	44,723	36,836	--
44 UTAH	14,962	11,610	--	7,036	15,879	8,773
45 WYOMING	2,901	4,315	1,412	4,323	5,082	1,559
PACIFIC STATES	\$ 277,253	\$ 363,381	\$ 156,101	\$ 353,550	\$ 494,798	\$ 141,248
46 ALASKA	6,598	5,648	--	4,033	7,690	3,657
47 CALIFORNIA	120,709	276,810	156,101	253,076	376,919	123,843
48 HAWAII	12,783	11,062	--	8,706	15,063	6,357
49 OREGON	46,240	25,501	--	31,230	35,268	4,038
50 WASHINGTON	90,923	43,960	--	56,505	59,858	3,353
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 11,700	\$ 11,027	--	\$ 7,300	\$ 15,097	\$ 7,797
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 2,492,818	\$ 2,492,818	\$ 576,442	\$ 3,394,351	\$ 3,394,351	\$ 423,286

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)

INSURANCE TAXES			PUBLIC UTILITIES			OTHER SELECTIVE SALES TAXES		
AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
26 38,656	34,942	--	42,600	85,558	42,958	9,100	29,449	20,349
27 47,541	22,620	--	21,400	59,386	33,986	68,425	19,064	--
28 36,091	25,547	--	44,205	62,554	18,349	14,727	21,531	6,804
29 35,434	37,318	1,884	81,244	51,376	10,132	87,871	31,451	--
30 21,235	13,422	--	20,298	32,865	12,567	9,439	11,312	1,073
31 47,815	37,137	--	162,758	90,933	--	18,110	31,299	13,189
32 22,406	18,040	--	40,604	44,172	3,568	12,309	15,204	2,895
33 35,725	28,432	--	114,858	69,617	--	6,851	23,562	17,111
34 57,282	92,291	--	349,750	225,980	--	241,436	77,781	--
35 45,745	39,824	--	202,595	57,512	--	55,222	23,563	--
36 15,712	12,106	--	5,300	29,641	24,341	38,319	10,202	--
\$ 113,229	\$ 92,016	\$ 1,159	\$ 211,075	\$ 225,308	\$ 45,352	\$ 119,210	\$ 77,550	\$ 41,130
37 15,627	16,786	1,159	64,535	41,103	--	3,800	14,147	10,347
38 21,018	21,012	--	40,511	51,449	10,938	2,608	17,709	15,101
39 7,564	5,873	--	5,808	14,209	8,401	--	4,891	4,891
40 8,323	5,582	--	5,065	13,668	8,603	2,885	4,704	1,819
41 5,468	5,330	--	6,319	13,050	6,731	74,875	4,492	--
42 5,860	7,179	--	14,081	17,577	3,496	9,726	6,050	--
43 33,619	19,086	--	54,460	46,733	--	24,816	16,085	--
44 8,692	8,191	--	16,596	20,057	3,461	500	6,503	6,403
45 3,058	3,047	--	3,700	7,462	3,762	--	2,568	2,568
\$ 267,251	\$ 256,369	\$ 8,400	\$ 394,704	\$ 627,734	\$ 320,279	\$ 127,649	\$ 216,064	\$ 98,105
46 4,423	3,985	--	4,387	9,756	5,369	--	3,358	3,358
47 205,053	195,292	--	196,573	478,185	281,612	89,921	164,590	74,669
48 9,336	7,874	--	32,468	19,110	--	1,900	6,577	6,577
49 25,275	18,273	--	11,445	44,743	33,298	--	15,400	13,500
50 22,614	31,014	8,400	145,831	75,940	--	35,828	26,128	--
--	\$ 7,822	\$ 7,822	\$ 40,000	\$ 19,153	--	\$ 27,000	\$ 6,592	--
\$1,750,886	\$1,758,708	\$ 181,137	\$ 4,161,587	\$ 4,306,306	\$1,082,967	\$1,442,704	\$1,482,216	\$ 479,502

TABLE 3
STATE DEATH AND GIFT TAX REVENUE,
FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1975
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	\$ 132,828	85,703	--
1 CONNECTICUT	46,263	24,660	--
2 MAINE	8,500	5,866	--
3 MASSACHUSETTS	61,174	41,376	--
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	5,969	4,899	--
5 RHODE ISLAND	7,925	6,260	--
6 VERMONT	2,997	2,642	--
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	\$ 363,693	279,077	--
7 DELAWARE	8,039	4,511	--
8 NEW JERSEY	83,155	56,308	--
9 NEW YORK	146,141	138,251	--
10 PENNSYLVANIA	126,338	80,007	--
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	\$ 327,726	397,639	116,949
11 ILLINOIS	74,337	86,468	12,131
12 INDIANA	36,413	34,156	--
13 IOWA	29,460	19,032	--
14 KANSAS	11,468	15,452	3,924
15 MICHIGAN	36,121	65,710	29,589
16 MINNESOTA	42,205	25,599	--
17 MISSOURI	18,053	29,571	11,518
18 NEBRASKA	1,592	10,476	8,884
19 NORTH DAKOTA	1,679	4,094	2,415
20 OHIO	24,730	73,176	48,446
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	4,501	3,842	--
22 WISCONSIN	47,147	25,661	--
SURE STATES	\$ 229,988	376,272	151,628
23 ALABAMA	3,952	18,694	14,742
24 ARKANSAS	1,621	10,570	8,949
25 FLORIDA	34,294	53,806	19,512

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116

TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SREP STATES (CONTINUED)			
26 GEORGIA	4,907	28,385	23,478
27 KENTUCKY	17,845	18,375	530
28 LOUISIANA	11,666	20,753	9,087
29 MARYLAND	14,592	30,315	15,723
30 MISSISSIPPI	4,730	10,903	6,173
31 NORTH CAROLINA	27,724	30,168	2,444
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	6,382	14,654	8,272
33 TENNESSEE	27,840	23,096	—
34 TEXAS	47,868	74,570	27,102
35 VIRGINIA	19,266	32,350	13,084
36 WEST VIRGINIA	7,301	9,834	2,533
MOUNTAIN STATES	\$ 62,956	74,748	23,369
37 ARIZONA	3,713	13,636	9,923
38 COLORADO	18,681	17,069	—
39 IDAHO	3,631	4,714	1,083
40 MONTANA	5,395	4,534	—
41 NEVADA	—	4,330	4,330
42 NEW MEXICO	1,567	5,831	4,264
43 OKLAHOMA	24,709	15,504	—
44 UTAH	3,785	6,654	2,869
45 WYOMING	1,575	2,476	901
PACIFIC STATES	\$ 300,774	208,255	6,030
46 ALASKA	68	3,237	3,169
47 CALIFORNIA	239,636	158,641	—
48 HAWAII	3,479	6,340	2,861
49 OREGON	21,958	14,844	—
50 WASHINGTON	35,633	25,194	—
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	—	6,354	6,354
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 1,417,965	1,428,649	304,330

TABLE 4
STATE AND LOCAL GENERAL PROPERTY TAX REVENUE
FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1975
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	\$ 4,490,701	3,085,206	---
1 CONNECTICUT	1,088,300	888,862	---
2 MAINE	244,550	211,445	---
3 MASSACHUSETTS	2,508,655	1,491,429	---
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	257,724	176,508	---
5 RHODE ISLAND	250,241	225,633	---
6 VERMONT	140,991	95,248	---
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	\$ 11,704,849	10,555,444	1,041,403
7 DELAWARE	74,066	162,594	88,568
8 NEW JERSEY	3,018,581	2,029,655	---
9 NEW YORK	6,681,181	4,983,298	---
10 PENNSYLVANIA	1,931,081	2,883,897	952,816
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	\$ 14,305,468	14,332,030	709,457
11 ILLINOIS	3,131,446	3,116,764	---
12 INDIANA	1,229,384	1,231,165	1,781
13 IOWA	754,415	686,018	---
14 KANSAS	573,554	556,578	---
15 MICHIGAN	2,670,912	2,366,546	---
16 MINNESOTA	907,582	937,153	29,571
17 MISSOURI	875,752	1,065,932	190,150
18 NEBRASKA	434,043	377,624	---
19 NORTH DAKOTA	121,768	147,587	25,819
20 OHIO	2,175,535	2,637,670	462,135
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	182,100	138,491	---
22 WISCONSIN	1,248,887	1,069,131	---
SURE STATES	\$ 9,005,414	13,584,490	4,579,076
23 ALABAMA	191,393	673,821	482,428
24 ARKANSAS	189,625	381,004	191,379
25 FLORIDA	1,358,792	1,939,456	580,664

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116

TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
FREE STATES (CONTINUED)			
26 GEORGIA	799,723	1,022,133	223,410
27 KENTUCKY	322,264	662,324	340,060
28 LOUISIANA	322,826	748,035	425,209
29 MARYLAND	871,419	1,092,707	221,288
30 MISSISSIPPI	228,076	393,007	164,931
31 NORTH CAROLINA	641,622	1,787,410	445,788
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	283,557	528,225	244,668
33 TENNESSEE	489,103	832,496	343,396
34 TEXAS	2,343,101	2,702,335	359,234
35 VIRGINIA	782,142	1,166,080	383,938
36 WEST VIRGINIA	181,774	354,457	172,683
MOUNTAIN STATES	\$ 2,285,311	2,654,305	516,753
37 ARIZONA	518,858	491,517	—
38 COLORADO	542,157	615,249	73,052
39 IDAHO	131,325	169,914	38,589
40 MONTANA	227,204	182,444	—
41 NEVADA	149,986	156,059	6,073
42 NEW MEXICO	109,454	210,196	100,702
43 OKLAHOMA	317,300	558,851	241,551
44 UTAH	183,058	235,843	56,785
45 WYOMING	105,889	89,231	—
PACIFIC STATES	\$ 9,563,511	7,506,644	232,602
46 ALASKA	75,866	116,670	40,804
47 CALIFORNIA	7,908,947	5,716,286	—
48 HAWAII	130,100	228,518	98,418
49 OREGON	633,857	535,050	—
50 WASHINGTON	614,741	508,120	93,379
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 140,900	229,035	88,135
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 51,496,154	51,496,154	7,167,426

TABLE 5
STATE AND LOCAL INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATE INCOME TAX REVENUE,
FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1975
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES			CORPORATE INCOME TAXES		
	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	\$ 1,187,181	\$ 1,566,124	\$ 626,007	\$ 501,960	\$ 432,783	\$ 12,864
1 CONNECTICUT	13,578	456,953	443,375	140,365	124,525	—
2 MAINE	44,603	108,701	64,098	20,181	29,622	9,441
3 MASSACHUSETTS	985,616	766,726	—	268,521	208,942	—
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,562	90,782	82,220	26,320	24,739	—
5 RHODE ISLAND	79,682	115,995	36,313	36,652	31,610	—
6 VERMONT	55,140	48,966	—	9,921	13,344	3,423
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	\$ 6,099,133	\$ 5,171,440	\$1,052,647	\$ 1,788,742	\$ 1,409,279	\$ 86,798
7 DELAWARE	146,098	63,568	—	17,545	22,779	5,234
8 NEW JERSEY	45,942	1,043,421	997,479	202,780	284,345	81,565
9 NEW YORK	4,479,684	2,561,854	—	967,401	658,136	—
10 PENNSYLVANIA	1,427,409	1,482,577	55,168	601,016	404,020	—
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	\$ 6,244,747	\$ 7,368,440	\$1,779,342	\$ 1,477,117	\$ 2,007,987	\$ 606,568
11 ILLINOIS	1,136,918	1,602,251	465,273	306,828	436,643	129,815
12 INDIANA	421,653	632,927	211,234	77,427	172,480	95,053
13 IOWA	358,899	352,674	—	63,612	96,108	32,496
14 KANSAS	170,044	266,336	116,292	85,887	78,030	—
15 MICHIGAN	943,327	1,217,641	224,314	222,640	331,822	109,182
16 MINNESOTA	807,108	461,779	—	195,905	131,291	—
17 MISSOURI	365,634	547,967	162,333	56,405	149,328	92,923
18 NEBRASKA	78,436	194,132	115,696	25,858	52,903	27,045
19 NORTH DAKOTA	64,580	75,673	11,293	19,964	20,676	712
20 OHIO	954,385	1,355,995	401,610	267,315	369,525	102,210
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	—	71,197	71,197	1,869	19,402	17,533
22 WISCONSIN	873,723	545,628	—	153,407	149,780	—
SOUTHERN STATES	\$ 5,670,595	\$ 6,983,624	\$3,737,579	\$ 1,245,319	\$ 1,903,120	\$ 715,604
23 ALABAMA	207,164	346,403	139,239	58,158	94,399	36,241
24 ARKANSAS	100,192	195,869	69,677	54,469	53,377	—
25 FLORIDA	—	997,051	997,051	180,256	271,708	91,452

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 110

TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES			CORPORATE INCOME TAXES		
	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SOUTHERN STATES (CONTINUED)						
26 GEORGIA	373,916	525,980	152,064	119,353	143,336	23,983
27 KENTUCKY	329,849	340,493	10,644	116,626	92,788	—
28 LOUISIANA	106,870	384,556	277,686	78,718	104,796	26,078
29 MARYLAND	96,297	561,747	—	92,004	153,083	61,079
30 MISSISSIPPI	92,687	202,040	109,353	33,704	55,058	21,354
31 NORTH CAROLINA	549,927	559,025	9,098	166,447	152,341	—
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	210,895	271,554	60,659	82,682	74,802	—
33 TENNESSEE	18,436	427,576	409,140	126,715	116,629	—
34 TEXAS	—	1,385,238	1,385,238	—	378,584	378,584
35 VIRGINIA	547,125	599,468	52,343	117,065	163,362	46,297
36 WEST VIRGINIA	119,237	182,222	62,985	19,122	49,658	30,536
MOUNTAIN STATES	\$ 942,113	\$ 1,385,110	\$ 451,464	\$ 236,788	\$ 377,459	\$ 145,029
37 ARIZONA	157,537	252,683	95,146	49,553	68,859	19,306
38 COLORADO	280,498	316,292	35,794	58,115	86,193	28,078
39 IDAHO	91,244	87,351	—	28,162	23,804	—
40 MONTANA	88,599	84,025	—	22,079	22,898	819
41 NEVADA	—	80,228	80,228	—	21,863	21,863
42 NEW MEXICO	56,575	108,059	51,484	18,344	29,447	11,103
43 OKLAHOMA	162,741	287,299	124,558	42,533	78,292	35,759
44 UTAH	104,919	123,300	18,381	18,002	33,601	15,599
45 WYOMING	—	45,872	45,872	—	12,501	12,501
PACIFIC STATES	\$ 3,139,220	\$ 3,859,076	\$ 549,583	\$ 1,392,174	\$ 1,051,644	\$ 127,732
46 ALASKA	86,975	55,979	—	17,345	16,345	—
47 CALIFORNIA	2,456,573	2,939,702	483,129	1,252,633	801,104	—
48 HAWAII	168,670	117,475	—	31,505	32,014	509
49 OREGON	427,002	275,063	—	90,691	74,958	—
50 WASHINGTON	—	466,854	466,854	—	127,223	127,223
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 171,200	\$ 117,744	—	—	\$ 32,087	\$ 32,087
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 6,454,189	\$ 6,473,557	\$ 8,597,022	\$ 6,442,100	\$ 7,214,358	\$ 1,727,083

TABLE 6
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE TAX REVENUE,
FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1975
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	\$ 7,213	6,518	4,412
1 CONNECTICUT	4,766	2,566	--
2 MAINE	1,103	810	--
3 MASSACHUSETTS	480	4,306	3,826
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	482	510	28
5 RHODE ISLAND	93	651	558
6 VERMONT	289	275	--
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	\$ 43,732	25,041	4,091
7 DELAWARE	386	469	83
8 NEW JERSEY	1,852	5,859	4,007
9 NEW YORK	32,790	14,386	--
10 PENNSYLVANIA	8,704	8,326	--
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	\$ 36,255	41,378	17,476
11 ILLINOIS	1,115	8,998	7,683
12 INDIANA	8,092	3,554	--
13 IOWA	4,700	1,980	--
14 KANSAS	472	1,608	1,136
15 MICHIGAN	6,570	6,838	268
16 MINNESOTA	342	2,705	2,363
17 MISSOURI	1,426	3,077	1,651
18 NEBRASKA	136	1,090	954
19 NORTH DAKOTA	159	426	227
20 OHIO	12,418	7,615	--
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	692	400	--
22 WISCONSIN	93	2,786	2,993
SURE STATES	\$ 33,938	39,217	14,530
23 ALABAMA	2,483	1,945	--
24 ARKANSAS	680	1,100	420
25 FLORIDA	11,458	5,599	--

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116

TABLE 6 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)			
26 GEORGIA	640	2,554	2,314
27 KENTUCKY	905	1,912	1,007
28 LOUISIANA	1,379	2,159	780
29 MARYLAND	210	3,155	2,945
30 MISSISSIPPI	1,667	1,135	—
31 NORTH CAROLINA	469	3,139	2,670
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	2,151	1,525	—
33 TENNESSEE	779	2,403	1,624
34 TEXAS	7,092	7,801	709
35 VIRGINIA	1,346	3,366	2,060
36 WEST VIRGINIA	2,659	1,023	—
MOUNTAIN STATES	\$ 6,297	7,778	2,287
37 ARIZONA	1,358	1,419	21
38 COLORADO	1,663	1,776	113
39 IDAHO	571	491	—
40 MONTANA	1,197	472	—
41 NEVADA	20	451	431
42 NEW MEXICO	313	607	294
43 OKLAHOMA	1,042	1,613	571
44 UTAH	83	692	609
45 WYOMING	10	258	248
PACIFIC STATES	\$ 19,908	21,671	2,453
46 ALASKA	840	337	—
47 CALIFORNIA	15,335	16,508	1,173
48 HAWAII	—	660	660
49 OREGON	924	1,545	621
50 WASHINGTON	2,809	2,622	—
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	—	661	661
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 147,343	148,664	45,910

TABLE 7
NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED
AND STATE AND LOCAL MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE TAX REVENUE,
FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1975
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, 1975	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	7,039	\$ 156,110	\$ 209,527	\$ 41,842
1 CONNECTICUT	1,949	44,982	58,015	13,033
2 MAINE	648	18,481	19,289	808
3 MASSACHUSETTS	3,107	48,070	92,485	44,415
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	485	16,588	14,437	—
5 RHODE ISLAND	563	13,152	16,759	3,607
6 VERMONT	287	14,837	8,543	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	19,756	\$ 450,088	\$ 588,667	\$ 42,960
7 DELAWARE	351	16,285	10,448	—
8 NEW JERSEY	4,155	143,404	123,680	—
9 NEW YORK	7,591	305,377	225,958	—
10 PENNSYLVANIA	7,659	185,022	227,982	42,960
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	36,519	\$ 1,304,846	\$ 1,087,043	\$ 26,553
11 ILLINOIS	6,344	357,418	188,839	—
12 INDIANA	3,315	83,373	98,676	15,303
13 ICWA	2,099	103,567	62,480	—
14 KANSAS	1,805	44,763	53,729	8,966
15 MICHIGAN	5,545	162,771	165,055	2,284
16 MINNESOTA	2,525	66,990	75,160	—
17 MISSOURI	2,866	96,637	85,311	—
18 NEBRASKA	1,178	35,531	35,065	—
19 NORTH DAKOTA	551	20,450	16,401	—
20 OHIO	7,179	214,080	213,694	—
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	521	17,926	15,508	—
22 WISCONSIN	2,591	81,340	77,125	—
SURE STATES	41,416	\$ 1,085,712	\$ 1,232,810	\$ 215,331
23 ALABAMA	2,493	40,626	74,208	33,580
24 ARKANSAS	1,283	36,533	38,190	1,657
25 FLORIDA	5,395	201,699	160,590	—

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116

TABLE 7 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, 1975	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)				
26 GEORGIA	3,211	40,424	95,580	55,156
27 KENTUCKY	2,245	43,952	66,826	22,834
28 LOUISIANA	2,168	31,881	65,129	33,248
29 MARYLAND	2,423	70,148	72,124	1,976
30 MISSISSIPPI	1,377	29,691	40,988	11,297
31 NORTH CAROLINA	3,690	82,712	109,838	27,126
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	1,772	24,291	52,746	28,455
33 TENNESSEE	2,726	89,685	81,144	—
34 TEXAS	8,396	251,607	245,920	—
35 VIRGINIA	3,251	106,954	96,771	—
36 WEST VIRGINIA	966	35,467	28,754	—
MOUNTAIN STATES	9,219	\$ 245,079	\$ 274,418	\$ 41,747
37 ARIZONA	1,459	35,765	43,429	7,664
38 COLORADO	1,925	36,736	57,301	20,565
39 IDAHO	647	19,502	19,259	—
40 MONTANA	602	15,861	17,919	2,058
41 NEVADA	464	14,783	13,812	—
42 NEW MEXICO	827	28,396	24,617	—
43 OKLAHOMA	2,113	81,921	62,897	—
44 UTAH	845	13,693	25,153	11,460
45 WYOMING	337	18,422	10,031	—
PACIFIC STATES	18,747	\$ 482,353	\$ 558,033	\$ 98,261
46 ALASKA	226	9,533	6,727	—
47 CALIFORNIA	13,891	330,439	413,487	83,048
48 HAWAII	462	13,357	13,752	395
49 OREGON	1,628	88,235	48,460	—
50 WASHINGTON	2,540	60,789	75,607	14,818
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	255	\$ 13,300	\$ 7,590	—
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	132,951	\$ 3,957,488	\$ 3,957,488	\$ 486,713

TABLE 8
STATE AND LOCAL MOTOR FUEL TAX REVENUE,
FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1975
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	\$ 458,560	440,708	18,036
1 CONNECTICUT	136,411	122,026	--
2 MAINE	50,609	40,571	--
3 MASSACHUSETTS	179,913	194,527	14,614
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	36,096	30,366	--
5 RHODE ISLAND	31,628	35,249	3,421
6 VERMONT	21,703	17,969	--
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	\$ 1,278,268	1,236,911	24,125
7 DELAWARE	29,707	21,976	--
8 NEW JERSEY	273,621	260,142	--
9 NEW YORK	519,540	475,268	--
10 PENNSYLVANIA	455,400	475,525	24,125
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	\$ 2,216,148	2,286,433	162,965
11 ILLINOIS	374,614	397,194	22,580
12 INDIANA	242,764	207,550	--
13 IOWA	118,923	131,417	12,494
14 KANSAS	96,295	113,010	18,715
15 MICHIGAN	397,262	347,165	--
16 MINNESOTA	143,953	158,089	14,096
17 MISSOURI	178,753	179,439	646
18 NEBRASKA	81,167	73,754	--
19 NORTH DAKOTA	27,004	34,498	7,494
20 OHIO	371,406	449,473	78,069
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	29,853	32,619	2,766
22 WISCONSIN	156,116	162,221	6,105
SREB STATES	\$ 2,776,854	2,593,031	130,448
23 ALABAMA	166,271	156,085	--
24 ARKANSAS	108,581	80,328	--
25 FLORIDA	362,510	337,778	--

78

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SREE STATES (CONTINUED)			
26 GEORGIA	226,159	201,039	---
27 KENTUCKY	150,746	140,558	---
28 LOUISIANA	153,357	134,595	---
29 MARYLAND	176,871	151,703	---
30 MISSISSIPPI	130,490	86,213	---
31 NORTH CAROLINA	265,739	231,029	---
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	127,904	110,944	---
33 TENNESSEE	173,101	170,673	---
34 TEXAS	395,221	925,669	130,448
35 VIRGINIA	246,814	203,543	---
36 WEST VIRGINIA	73,042	60,481	---
MOUNTAIN STATES	\$ 536,378	577,196	59,943
37 ARIZONA	101,624	51,347	---
38 COLORADO	91,303	120,523	29,220
39 IDAHO	37,112	40,508	3,396
40 MONTANA	36,470	37,691	1,221
41 NEVADA	31,987	25,051	---
42 NEW MEXICO	57,650	51,778	---
43 OKLAHOMA	111,291	132,294	21,003
44 UTAH	48,417	52,905	4,488
45 WYOMING	20,484	21,099	615
PACIFIC STATES	\$ 1,036,675	1,173,739	146,107
46 ALASKA	16,015	14,150	---
47 CALIFORNIA	743,732	869,707	125,975
48 HAWAII	31,618	28,926	---
49 OREGON	81,796	101,528	20,132
50 WASHINGTON	161,514	159,020	---
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 19,100	15,965	---
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 8,323,983	8,323,583	541,624

TABLE 9
VALUE OF PRODUCTS SEVERED AND
SEVERANCE TAX REVENUE,
FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1975
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	VALUE OF SEVERED PRODUCTS	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	\$ 303,834	\$ 153	\$ 17,400	\$ 17,247
1 CONNECTICUT	38,931	--	2,229	2,229
2 MAINE	74,418	--	4,376	4,376
3 MASSACHUSETTS	121,897	--	6,981	6,981
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	15,771	153	903	750
5 RHODE ISLAND	20,055	--	1,148	1,148
6 VERMONT	30,762	--	1,762	1,762
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	\$ 1,947,172	--	\$ 111,509	\$ 111,509
7 DELAWARE	5,861	--	336	336
8 NEW JERSEY	130,779	--	7,489	7,489
9 NEW YORK	404,534	--	23,167	23,167
10 PENNSYLVANIA	1,405,998	--	80,518	80,518
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	\$ 5,369,313	\$ 53,886	\$ 307,485	\$ 254,070
11 ILLINOIS	628,267	--	47,433	47,433
12 INDIANA	355,192	415	20,341	19,866
13 IOWA	160,833	--	9,210	9,210
14 KANSAS	646,780	700	37,039	36,239
15 MICHIGAN	757,484	4,580	45,670	41,090
16 MINNESOTA	655,223	35,897	48,976	13,079
17 MISSOURI	516,651	--	29,587	29,587
18 NEBRASKA	80,974	958	4,637	3,679
19 NORTH DAKOTA	111,914	6,880	6,409	--
20 OHIO	812,708	3,892	46,541	42,649
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	81,457	--	4,665	4,665
22 WISCONSIN	121,830	504	6,977	6,473
SREB STATES	\$ 20,436,411	\$ 1,386,529	\$ 1,170,336	\$ 209,029
23 ALABAMA	441,792	10,948	25,300	14,352
24 ARKANSAS	480,197	7,264	16,046	8,782
25 FLORIDA	672,566	30,005	38,516	8,511

80

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116

TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	VALUE OF SEVERED PRODUCTS	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)				
26 GEORGIA	334,269	--	19,143	19,143
27 KENTUCKY	1,169,467	99,089	66,972	--
28 LOUISIANA	5,904,773	548,510	338,436	--
29 MARYLAND	153,963	--	8,817	8,817
30 MISSISSIPPI	306,820	21,587	17,571	--
31 NORTH CAROLINA	176,591	--	10,113	10,113
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	102,213	--	5,853	5,853
33 TENNESSEE	262,473	1,595	16,176	14,581
34 TEXAS	8,519,021	666,876	487,866	--
35 VIRGINIA	582,492	655	33,358	32,703
36 WEST VIRGINIA	1,504,768	--	86,174	86,174
MOUNTAIN STATES	\$ 6,800,797	\$ 241,840	\$ 389,462	\$ 155,881
37 ARIZONA	1,307,628	--	74,884	74,884
38 COLORADO	533,151	2,361	30,532	28,171
39 IDAHO	137,705	481	7,886	7,405
40 MONTANA	386,902	14,685	22,157	7,472
41 NEVADA	201,819	177	11,558	11,381
42 NEW MEXICO	1,306,883	71,626	74,842	3,216
43 OKLAHOMA	1,324,280	128,076	75,838	--
44 UTAH	674,264	6,238	38,613	32,375
45 WYOMING	928,165	18,176	53,153	34,977
PACIFIC STATES	\$ 2,989,495	\$ 58,770	\$ 171,200	\$ 127,865
46 ALASKA	469,922	29,347	26,911	--
47 CALIFORNIA	2,177,964	3,136	124,726	121,590
48 HAWAII	40,683	--	2,330	2,330
49 OREGON	122,743	3,084	7,029	3,545
50 WASHINGTON	178,185	23,203	10,204	--
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	--	--	--	--
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 37,847,022	\$ 1,741,178	\$ 2,167,392	\$ 919,601

TABLE 1C
STATE TRANSFER TAXES,
FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1975
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
NEW ENGLAND STATES	\$ 9,415	34,248	25,314
1 CONNECTICUT	--	5,883	9,883
2 MAINE	461	2,351	1,890
3 MASSACHUSETTS	6,239	16,593	10,344
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	833	1,963	1,130
5 RHODE ISLAND	442	2,509	2,067
6 VERMONT	1,440	1,059	--
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	\$ 226,125	111,850	22,567
7 DELAWARE	6,779	1,808	--
8 NEW JERSEY	--	22,567	22,567
9 NEW YORK	173,634	55,409	--
10 PENNSYLVANIA	45,712	32,066	--
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	\$ 16,154	155,367	143,173
11 ILLINOIS	3,159	34,655	31,456
12 INDIANA	--	13,689	13,689
13 IOWA	1,485	7,628	6,143
14 KANSAS	--	6,193	6,193
15 MICHIGAN	--	26,336	26,336
16 MINNESOTA	8,880	10,420	1,540
17 MISSOURI	640	11,852	11,212
18 NEBRASKA	815	4,199	3,384
19 NORTH DAKOTA	--	1,641	1,641
20 OHIO	--	29,328	29,328
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	--	1,540	1,540
22 WISCONSIN	1,175	11,608	10,713
SURE STATES	\$ 148,324	151,044	78,518
23 ALABAMA	3,465	7,492	4,027
24 ARKANSAS	1,335	4,236	2,901
25 FLORIDA	92,395	21,565	--

TABLE 10 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT COLLECTED	POTENTIAL TAX YIELD AT AVERAGE RATE	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SREP STATES (CONTINUED)			
26 GEORGIA	3,319	11,376	8,057
27 KENTUCKY	1,875	7,364	5,489
28 LOUISIANA	--	8,317	8,317
29 MARYLAND	13,079	12,150	--
30 MISSISSIPPI	--	4,370	4,370
31 NORTH CAROLINA	--	12,091	12,091
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	5,051	5,873	822
33 TENNESSEE	10,545	5,256	--
34 TEXAS	--	30,047	30,047
35 VIRGINIA	15,715	12,965	--
36 WEST VIRGINIA	1,525	3,941	2,416
MOUNTAIN STATES	\$ 2,290	29,958	27,668
37 ARIZONA	--	5,465	5,465
38 COLORADO	--	6,841	6,841
39 IDAHO	--	1,889	1,889
40 MONTANA	--	1,817	1,817
41 NEVADA	556	1,735	1,139
42 NEW MEXICO	--	2,337	2,337
43 OKLAHOMA	1,694	6,214	4,520
44 UTAH	--	2,667	2,667
45 WYOMING	--	592	992
PACIFIC STATES	\$ 2,974	83,465	80,491
46 ALASKA	--	1,297	1,297
47 CALIFORNIA	--	63,581	63,581
48 HAWAII	713	2,541	1,828
49 OREGON	212	5,949	5,737
50 WASHINGTON	2,049	10,097	8,048
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	--	2,547	2,547
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 405,322	572,578	380,278

TABLE 11
OTHER TAX REVENUE
AND TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAX REVENUE,
FOR STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1975
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	PROPERTY TAXES	OTHER LICENSE TAXES	OTHER AND UNALLOCABLE TAXES	TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
NEW ENGLAND STATES	\$ 61,580	\$ 108,714	\$ 36,030	\$ 8,893,209
1 CONNECTICUT	--	23,432	9,600	2,161,648
2 MAINE	1,387	13,752	1,600	605,046
3 MASSACHUSETTS	34,903	50,026	14,700	4,741,537
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	14,500	9,463	5,203	455,444
5 RHODE ISLAND	8,170	6,603	2,300	559,559
6 VERMONT	2,540	4,738	2,627	329,575
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	\$ 247,753	\$ 615,922	\$ 679,907	\$ 31,894,012
7 DELAWARE	8,036	76,729	3,700	427,653
8 NEW JERSEY	34,317	134,462	42,900	5,214,303
9 NEW YORK	177,427	92,063	163,400	18,574,623
10 PENNSYLVANIA	28,003	312,668	469,900	7,577,353
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	\$ 116,806	\$ 645,252	\$ 267,055	\$ 37,200,624
11 ILLINOIS	60,907	77,142	55,000	8,153,645
12 INDIANA	--	13,373	7,400	3,098,550
13 IOWA	--	19,776	8,200	1,673,689
14 KANSAS	--	18,556	10,600	1,388,235
15 MICHIGAN	27,887	212,074	31,300	6,331,502
16 MINNESOTA	--	31,953	30,440	2,575,428
17 MISSOURI	--	46,940	34,662	2,504,272
18 NEBRASKA	4,061	12,008	8,900	530,305
19 NORTH DAKOTA	--	7,133	5,000	291,038
20 OHIO	21,448	161,186	56,800	5,845,757
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	1,963	6,752	2,500	276,627
22 WISCONSIN	--	38,399	16,253	2,220,836
SOUTHERN STATES	\$ 139,816	\$ 756,205	\$ 479,194	\$ 33,669,412
23 ALABAMA	--	47,709	42,800	1,547,685
24 ARKANSAS	11,035	17,022	8,336	872,446
25 FLORIDA	78,155	75,450	64,200	4,457,570

84

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116

TABLE II (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	PROPERTY TAXES	OTHER LICENSE TAXES	OTHER AND UNALLOCABLE TAXES	TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
SOUTHERN STATES (CONTINUED)				
26 GEORGIA	--	23,130	39,749	2,526,574
27 KENTUCKY	10,005	25,470	25,800	1,707,505
28 LOUISIANA	9,932	65,234	25,800	2,167,352
29 MARYLAND	17,926	23,460	58,851	2,585,823
30 MISSISSIPPI	--	31,209	4,800	1,672,305
31 NORTH CAROLINA	--	75,911	16,455	2,697,040
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	--	19,192	18,700	1,282,081
33 TENNESSEE	--	48,568	31,786	1,989,354
34 TEXAS	--	214,733	21,100	6,516,262
35 VIRGINIA	--	37,687	90,902	2,466,610
36 WEST VIRGINIA	12,785	11,230	29,915	576,785
MOUNTAIN STATES	\$ 15,289	\$ 151,713	\$ 84,336	\$ 7,389,249
37 ARIZONA	6,609	15,910	10,000	1,509,499
38 COLORADO	6,395	23,489	23,271	1,625,925
39 IDAHO	250	16,583	2,600	446,431
40 MONTANA	--	11,144	2,177	467,533
41 NEVADA	253	26,489	23,407	457,719
42 NEW MEXICO	1,753	11,127	7,900	637,551
43 OKLAHOMA	--	30,419	8,888	1,347,235
44 UTAH	--	8,514	4,200	633,516
45 WYOMING	29	8,028	1,900	265,440
PACIFIC STATES	\$ 95,150	\$ 208,971	\$ 331,151	\$ 23,419,227
46 ALASKA	--	16,267	3,851	299,648
47 CALIFORNIA	66,829	108,286	273,200	18,401,630
48 HAWAII	--	6,545	4,200	741,249
49 OREGON	3,627	34,618	13,100	1,455,194
50 WASHINGTON	4,694	43,255	36,800	2,481,506
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	--	--	\$ 19,600	\$ 543,400
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 676,426	\$ 2,486,117	\$ 1,897,266	\$143,009,333

TABLE 12
SUMMARY OF UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL, 1975
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES	SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES	DEATH AND GIFT TAXES	GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES	INCOME TAXES	
					INDIVIDUAL	CORPORATE
NEW ENGLAND STATES	\$ 850,940	\$ 202,489	—	—	\$ 626,007	\$ 12,864
1 CONNECTICUT	86,761	34,974	—	—	443,375	—
2 MAINE	—	13,910	—	—	64,098	9,441
3 MASSACHUSETTS	607,222	132,371	—	—	—	—
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	101,846	10,592	—	—	82,220	—
5 RHODE ISLAND	26,701	10,326	—	—	36,313	—
6 VERMONT	28,411	316	—	—	—	3,423
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	\$ 886,224	\$ 304,302	—	\$ 1,041,403	\$ 1,052,647	\$ 86,758
7 DELAWARE	93,774	8,952	—	88,588	—	5,234
8 NEW JERSEY	400,204	89,850	—	—	997,479	81,565
9 NEW YORK	—	106,320	—	—	—	—
10 PENNSYLVANIA	392,246	99,140	—	952,816	55,168	—
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	\$ 1,243,046	\$ 1,073,114	\$ 116,949	\$ 709,457	\$ 1,779,342	\$ 606,568
11 ILLINOIS	—	179,385	12,131	—	465,373	129,815
12 INDIANA	—	151,776	—	1,781	211,234	95,053
13 IOWA	111,896	65,959	—	—	—	32,456
14 KANSAS	53,630	35,765	3,964	—	116,292	—
15 MICHIGAN	168,677	279,358	25,529	—	224,314	109,182
16 MINNESOTA	153,803	—	—	29,571	—	—
17 MISSOURI	39,542	58,018	11,518	190,150	162,333	92,923
18 NEBRASKA	57,470	22,258	8,884	—	115,696	27,045
19 NORTH DAKOTA	—	16,580	2,415	25,819	11,293	712
20 OHIO	531,827	131,121	48,446	462,135	401,610	102,210
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	—	6,827	—	—	71,197	17,533
22 WISCONSIN	106,233	86,028	—	—	—	—
SOUTHEAST STATES	\$ 584,804	\$ 485,297	\$ 151,628	\$ 4,579,076	\$ 3,737,579	\$ 715,604
23 ALABAMA	—	1,463	14,742	482,428	139,239	36,241
24 ARKANSAS	7,966	19,636	8,949	191,379	65,677	—
25 FLORIDA	—	30,615	19,512	580,664	997,051	91,452

TABLE 12 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	LICENSE TAXES					TOTAL UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE	MOTOR VEHICLE	MOTOR FUEL TAXES	SEVERANCE TAXES	TRANSFER TAXES	
NEW ENGLAND STATES	\$ 4,412	\$ 61,862	\$ 18,036	\$ 17,247	\$ 25,314	\$ 1,819,165
1 CONNECTICUT	--	13,033	--	2,229	9,883	550,255
2 MAINE	--	808	--	4,376	1,890	94,524
3 MASSACHUSETTS	3,826	44,415	14,614	6,981	10,344	819,772
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	--	--	750	1,130	196,566
5 RHODE ISLAND	558	3,607	3,421	1,148	2,067	84,141
6 VERMONT	--	--	--	1,762	--	33,511
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	\$ 4,091	\$ 42,560	\$ 24,125	\$ 111,509	\$ 22,567	\$ 3,576,627
7 DELAWARE	83	--	--	336	--	156,566
8 NEW JERSEY	4,007	--	--	7,489	22,567	1,603,202
9 NEW YORK	--	--	--	23,167	--	129,486
10 PENNSYLVANIA	--	42,960	24,125	80,518	--	1,646,572
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	\$ 17,476	\$ 26,553	\$ 162,965	\$ 254,070	\$ 143,173	\$ 6,133,115
11 ILLINOIS	7,883	--	22,580	47,433	31,456	856,055
12 INDIANA	--	15,303	--	19,866	13,689	548,703
13 IOWA	--	--	12,494	9,210	6,143	238,198
14 KANSAS	1,136	8,966	18,715	36,339	6,193	281,000
15 MICHIGAN	264	2,284	--	41,050	26,336	901,098
16 MINNESOTA	2,363	--	14,096	13,079	1,540	214,453
17 MISSOURI	1,651	--	646	29,587	11,212	597,579
18 NEBRASKA	954	--	--	3,679	3,384	239,370
19 NORTH DAKOTA	227	--	7,494	--	1,641	66,182
20 OHIO	--	--	78,069	42,649	29,328	1,827,404
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	--	--	2,766	4,665	1,540	104,527
22 WISCONSIN	2,993	--	6,105	6,473	10,713	218,545
SOUTHERN STATES	\$ 14,530	\$ 215,331	\$ 130,448	\$ 209,029	\$ 78,518	\$ 10,901,844
23 ALABAMA	--	33,580	--	14,352	4,007	726,072
24 ARKANSAS	420	1,657	--	8,782	2,901	311,368
25 FLORIDA	--	--	--	8,511	--	1,727,805

TABLE 12 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES	SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES	DEATH AND GIFT TAXES	GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES	INCOME TAXES	
					INDIVIDUAL	CORPORATE
SEEP STATES (CONTINUED)						
26 GEORGIA	--	63,307	23,478	223,410	152,064	23,983
27 KENTUCKY	10,170	73,851	533	340,360	10,644	--
28 LOUISIANA	--	25,152	9,067	429,209	275,686	26,078
29 MARYLAND	234,202	72,727	15,723	221,248	--	61,079
30 MISSISSIPPI	--	14,440	6,173	164,931	109,353	21,354
31 NORTH CAROLINA	86,936	64,112	2,444	445,788	9,098	--
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	--	19,197	8,272	244,668	60,659	--
33 TENNESSEE	--	17,111	--	343,396	409,540	--
34 TEXAS	57,929	11,650	27,102	395,234	1,389,238	378,564
35 VIRGINIA	187,601	47,626	13,084	383,938	52,343	46,257
36 WEST VIRGINIA	--	24,341	2,533	172,683	62,985	30,536
MOUNTAIN STATES	\$ 185,808	\$ 134,373	\$ 23,369	\$ 516,753	\$ 451,464	\$ 145,029
37 ARIZONA	--	19,376	9,923	--	55,146	19,306
38 COLORADO	--	49,268	--	73,052	35,794	28,078
39 IDAHO	18,886	16,912	1,083	38,589	--	--
40 MONTANA	94,265	10,422	--	--	--	619
41 NEVADA	--	6,731	4,330	6,073	80,228	21,863
42 NEW MEXICO	--	7,719	4,264	100,702	51,484	11,103
43 OKLAHOMA	72,657	--	--	241,551	124,558	35,759
44 UTAH	--	18,637	2,869	56,785	18,381	15,559
45 WYOMING	--	9,307	901	--	45,872	12,501
PACIFIC STATES	\$ 553,774	\$ 724,133	\$ 6,030	\$ 232,602	\$ 949,983	\$ 127,732
46 ALASKA	45,169	12,365	3,169	40,804	--	--
47 CALIFORNIA	--	636,224	--	--	483,129	--
48 HAWAII	--	12,934	2,861	98,418	--	509
49 OREGON	308,585	50,836	--	--	--	--
50 WASHINGTON	--	11,754	--	93,379	466,654	127,223
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 18,594	\$ 15,619	\$ 6,354	\$ 88,135	--	\$ 32,087
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
	\$ 4,123,191	\$ 2,943,327	\$ 304,330	\$ 7,167,426	\$ 8,597,022	\$ 1,727,083

TABLE 12 (CONTINUED)

LICENSE TAXES						
STATE AND REGION	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE	MOTOR VEHICLE	MOTOR FUEL TAXES	SEVERANCE TAXES	TRANSFER TAXES	TOTAL UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL
SEER STATES (CONTINUED)						
26 GEORGIA	2,314	55,156	--	19,143	8,057	570,911
27 KENTUCKY	1,007	22,834	--	--	5,489	464,585
28 LOUISIANA	780	33,248	--	--	8,317	803,557
29 MARYLAND	2,945	1,976	--	8,817	--	618,756
30 MISSISSIPPI	--	11,297	--	--	4,370	331,916
31 NORTH CAROLINA	2,670	27,126	--	10,113	12,091	660,378
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	--	28,455	--	5,853	822	367,928
33 TENNESSEE	1,624	--	--	14,581	--	786,253
34 TEXAS	709	--	130,448	--	30,047	2,384,941
35 VIRGINIA	2,060	--	--	32,703	--	745,703
36 WEST VIRGINIA	--	--	--	86,174	2,416	381,668
MOUNTAIN STATES	\$ 2,287	\$ 41,747	\$ 59,943	\$ 199,881	\$ 27,668	\$ 1,752,322
37 ARIZONA	21	7,664	--	74,884	5,465	231,786
38 COLORADO	113	20,565	29,220	28,171	6,841	271,102
39 IDAHO	--	--	3,396	7,405	1,889	88,161
40 MONTANA	--	2,058	1,221	7,472	1,817	118,074
41 NEVADA	491	--	--	11,381	1,139	122,176
42 NEW MEXICO	294	--	--	3,216	2,337	181,120
43 OKLAHOMA	571	--	21,003	--	4,520	500,620
44 UTAH	609	11,460	4,488	32,375	2,667	163,870
45 WYOMING	248	--	615	34,977	952	105,413
PACIFIC STATES	\$ 2,453	\$ 58,261	\$ 146,107	\$ 127,865	\$ 80,451	\$ 2,849,431
46 ALASKA	--	--	--	--	1,257	102,644
47 CALIFORNIA	1,173	83,048	125,975	121,590	63,581	1,514,720
48 HAWAII	600	395	--	2,330	1,028	119,935
49 OREGON	621	--	20,132	3,945	5,737	389,856
50 WASHINGTON	--	14,818	--	--	8,048	722,076
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 661	--	--	--	\$ 2,547	\$ 163,596
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 45,910	\$ 486,713	\$ 541,624	\$ 919,601	\$ 380,278	\$ 27,226,505

TABLE 13

GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND ADDITIONAL
REVENUE POSSIBLE BY COLLECTIONS OF UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL AMOUNTS,
PER CAPITA AND PER \$1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1975

STATE AND REGION	PER CAPITA			PER \$1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME		
	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$136.55	\$ 19.35	\$155.89	\$ 24.33	\$ 3.45	\$ 27.78
NEW ENGLAND STATES	77.57	69.76	147.33	13.19	11.86	25.05
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	145.76	23.42	169.18	23.61	3.79	27.40
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	124.92	21.55	146.48	21.64	3.73	25.38
SOUTHEAST STATES	147.85	15.04	162.93	29.21	2.97	32.18
PACIFIC STATES	190.10	12.53	202.63	30.79	2.03	32.82
FREE STATES	126.77	9.12	135.89	25.76	1.85	27.61
23 ALABAMA	128.43	--	128.43	29.66	--	29.66
24 ARKANSAS	130.08	3.76	133.85	23.93	0.50	24.43
25 FLORIDA	143.60	--	143.60	26.64	--	26.64
26 GEORGIA	124.82	--	124.82	25.88	--	25.88
27 KENTUCKY	109.49	2.99	112.48	24.17	0.66	24.83
28 LOUISIANA	162.15	--	162.15	35.39	--	35.39
29 MARYLAND	96.63	57.15	153.78	15.61	9.23	24.83
30 MISSISSIPPI	165.15	--	165.15	42.45	--	42.45
31 NORTH CAROLINA	99.10	15.95	115.05	21.35	3.44	24.83
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	119.04	--	119.04	27.53	--	27.53
33 TENNESSEE	153.27	--	153.27	33.20	--	33.20
34 TEXAS	122.63	4.73	127.36	23.91	0.92	24.83
35 VIRGINIA	97.63	37.77	135.40	17.91	6.93	24.83
36 WEST VIRGINIA	200.09	--	200.09	43.83	--	43.83

TABLE 14
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND ADDITIONAL
REVENUE POSSIBLE BY COLLECTIONS OF UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL AMOUNTS,
PER CAPITA AND PER \$1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1975

STATE AND REGION	PER CAPITA			PER \$1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME		
	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 62.23	\$ 13.81	\$ 76.04	\$ 11.09	\$ 2.46	\$ 13.55
NEW ENGLAND STATES	65.36	16.60	81.96	11.11	2.82	13.94
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	70.82	8.04	78.86	11.47	1.30	12.77
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	51.76	18.61	70.37	8.97	3.22	12.19
MOUNTAIN STATES	59.19	11.20	70.39	11.69	2.21	13.90
PACIFIC STATES	50.31	25.65	75.96	8.15	4.15	12.30
SREP STATES	71.48	7.57	79.05	14.53	1.54	16.06
23 ALABAMA	84.88	0.41	85.29	19.60	0.09	19.70
24 ARKANSAS	46.20	9.28	55.58	11.07	2.22	13.29
25 FLORIDA	91.98	3.66	95.64	17.07	0.68	17.75
26 GEORGIA	56.52	12.85	69.37	11.72	2.66	14.38
27 KENTUCKY	51.01	21.75	72.75	11.26	4.80	16.06
28 LOUISIANA	51.25	6.63	57.89	11.19	1.45	12.63
29 MARYLAND	65.58	17.75	83.33	10.59	2.87	13.46
30 MISSISSIPPI	45.27	6.16	51.42	11.64	1.58	13.22
31 NORTH CAROLINA	60.51	11.76	72.27	13.06	2.54	15.60
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	58.04	6.81	64.86	13.33	1.56	14.90
33 TENNESSEE	69.08	4.09	73.16	14.96	0.89	15.85
34 TEXAS	87.28	0.95	88.23	17.02	0.19	17.20
35 VIRGINIA	83.64	9.60	93.24	15.34	1.76	17.10
36 WEST VIRGINIA	67.64	13.50	81.14	14.81	2.96	17.77

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116

TABLE 15
GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND ADDITIONAL
REVENUE POSSIBLE BY COLLECTIONS OF UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL AMOUNTS,
PER CAPITA AND PER \$1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1975

STATE AND REGION	PER CAPITA			PER \$1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME		
	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$241.63	\$ 33.63	\$275.26	\$ 43.06	\$ 5.99	\$ 49.05
NEW ENGLAND STATES	368.15	--	368.15	62.59	--	62.59
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	309.31	27.52	336.83	50.10	4.46	54.56
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	248.06	12.30	260.36	42.98	2.13	45.11
MOUNTAIN STATES	184.94	41.82	226.76	36.52	8.26	44.78
PACIFIC STATES	338.72	8.24	346.96	54.86	1.33	56.19
SURE STATES	140.47	71.43	211.90	28.55	14.51	43.06
23 ALABAMA	52.96	133.49	186.45	12.23	30.83	43.06
24 ARKANSAS	89.61	90.44	180.06	21.43	21.63	43.06
25 FLORIDA	162.59	69.48	232.08	30.17	12.89	43.06
26 GEORGIA	162.35	45.35	207.70	33.66	9.40	43.06
27 KENTUCKY	94.90	100.14	195.03	20.95	22.11	43.06
28 LOUISIANA	85.16	112.16	197.32	18.98	24.48	43.06
29 MARYLAND	212.64	54.00	266.64	34.34	8.72	43.06
30 MISSISSIPPI	97.22	70.30	167.52	24.95	18.07	43.06
31 NORTH CAROLINA	117.71	81.78	199.49	25.41	17.65	43.06
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	100.62	86.82	187.45	23.11	19.94	43.06
33 TENNESSEE	116.75	82.00	198.78	25.30	17.76	43.06
34 TEXAS	191.48	29.36	220.83	37.34	5.72	43.06
35 VIRGINIA	157.47	77.30	234.77	28.88	14.18	43.06
36 WEST VIRGINIA	100.82	95.78	196.60	22.08	20.98	43.06

TABLE 16
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND ADDITIONAL
REVENUE POSSIBLE BY COLLECTIONS OF UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL AMOUNTS,
PER CAPITA AND PER \$1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1975

STATE AND REGION	PER CAPITA			PER \$1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME		
	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$170.67	\$ 40.34	\$141.00	\$ 17.94	\$ 7.19	\$ 25.13
NEW ENGLAND STATES	97.33	51.32	148.65	16.55	8.73	25.27
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	161.17	27.82	188.99	26.11	4.51	30.61
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	108.29	30.85	139.14	18.76	5.35	24.11
MOUNTAIN STATES	76.24	36.54	112.78	15.06	7.22	22.27
PACIFIC STATES	111.19	33.65	144.83	18.01	5.45	23.46
SURE STATES	57.26	58.30	115.56	11.63	11.85	23.48
23 ALABAMA	57.32	38.53	95.85	13.24	8.90	22.14
24 ARKANSAS	59.66	22.92	82.57	14.26	7.87	22.14
25 FLORIDA	--	419.31	119.31	--	22.14	22.14
26 GEORGIA	75.91	30.87	106.78	15.74	6.40	22.14
27 KENTUCKY	97.13	3.13	100.26	21.44	0.69	22.14
28 LOUISIANA	28.72	72.72	101.44	6.27	15.87	22.14
29 MARYLAND	240.68	--	240.68	38.87	--	38.87
30 MISSISSIPPI	39.51	46.61	86.12	13.16	11.98	22.14
31 NORTH CAROLINA	100.89	1.67	102.55	21.78	0.36	22.14
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	74.84	21.53	96.36	17.15	4.94	22.14
33 TENNESSEE	4.40	97.79	102.19	0.95	21.18	22.14
34 TEXAS	--	113.53	113.53	--	22.14	22.14
35 VIRGINIA	110.15	10.54	120.69	20.20	1.93	22.14
36 WEST VIRGINIA	66.13	34.93	101.07	14.45	7.65	22.14

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116

TABLE 17

CORPORATE INCOME TAXES, COLLECTIONS AND ADDITIONAL
REVENUE POSSIBLE BY COLLECTIONS OF UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL AMOUNTS,
PER CAPITA AND PER \$1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1975

STATE AND REGION	PER CAPITA			PER \$1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME		
	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS	UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL	AMOUNT POSSIBLE
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 31.17	\$ 8.10	\$ 29.27	\$ 5.55	\$ 1.44	\$ 7.00
NEW ENGLAND STATES	41.15	1.05	42.21	7.00	0.18	7.18
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	47.27	2.29	49.56	7.66	0.37	8.03
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	29.61	10.53	26.14	4.44	1.82	6.26
MOUNTAIN STATES	19.16	11.74	30.90	3.78	2.32	6.10
PACIFIC STATES	49.31	4.52	53.83	7.99	0.73	8.72
SIX STATES	19.43	11.16	30.59	3.95	2.27	6.22
23 ALABAMA	16.09	10.03	26.12	3.72	2.32	6.03
24 ARKANSAS	25.74	--	25.74	6.16	--	6.16
25 FLORIDA	21.97	10.94	22.91	4.00	2.03	6.03
26 GEORGIA	24.23	4.67	29.10	5.02	1.01	6.03
27 KENTUCKY	34.34	--	24.34	7.58	--	7.58
28 LOUISIANA	20.76	6.88	27.64	4.53	1.50	6.03
29 MARYLAND	22.45	14.90	27.36	3.63	2.41	6.03
30 MISSISSIPPI	14.37	9.10	23.47	3.69	2.34	6.03
31 NORTH CAROLINA	30.54	--	30.54	6.59	--	6.59
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	29.34	--	29.34	6.74	--	6.74
33 TENNESSEE	30.26	--	20.26	6.55	--	6.55
34 TEXAS	--	30.94	30.94	--	6.03	6.03
35 VIRGINIA	23.57	9.32	32.89	4.32	1.71	6.03
36 WEST VIRGINIA	10.61	16.94	27.54	2.32	3.71	6.03

TABLE 10

STATE AND LOCAL TAX COLLECTIONS BY SOURCE AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL COLLECTIONS, FOR SREB STATES, REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1975

STATE AND REGION	GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES	INCOME TAXES		
				INDIVIDUAL	CORPORATE	OTHER
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	20.34	9.38	36.08	15.08	4.68	14.78
NEW ENGLAND STATES	10.6	9.0	50.5	13.3	5.6	10.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	17.3	8.4	36.7	19.1	5.6	12.9
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	19.4	8.0	38.5	16.8	4.0	13.4
MOUNTAIN STATES	24.7	9.9	30.9	12.7	3.2	18.5
PACIFIC STATES	22.9	6.1	40.8	13.4	5.9	10.8
SREB STATES	24.1	13.6	26.7	10.9	3.7	20.9
23 ALABAMA	30.0	19.8	12.4	13.4	3.8	20.7
24 ARKANSAS	24.3	11.2	21.7	14.5	6.2	22.1
25 FLORIDA	26.9	17.2	30.5	--	4.0	21.3
26 GEORGIA	24.3	11.0	31.7	14.8	4.7	13.5
27 KENTUCKY	21.8	10.1	18.9	15.3	6.8	23.1
28 LOUISIANA	28.4	9.0	14.9	5.0	3.6	39.1
29 MARYLAND	13.2	9.0	29.1	33.0	3.1	12.6
30 MISSISSIPPI	36.1	9.9	21.3	8.6	3.1	20.9
31 NORTH CAROLINA	20.0	12.2	23.8	20.4	6.2	17.4
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	26.3	12.8	22.1	16.4	6.4	15.9
33 TENNESSEE	32.3	14.5	24.6	0.9	6.4	21.3
34 TEXAS	23.0	16.4	36.0	--	--	24.6
35 VIRGINIA	16.9	14.5	27.3	19.1	4.1	18.1
36 WEST VIRGINIA	36.9	12.5	18.6	12.2	2.0	17.8

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116

TABLE 19

TOTAL TAX REVENUES AS A PERCENT OF PERSONAL INCOME AND AS A PERCENT OF GENERAL REVENUES, AND FEDERAL AIDS AS A PERCENT OF GENERAL REVENUES, FOR STATES, REGIONS, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1975

STATE AND REGION	TAXES AS A PERCENT OF		FEDERAL AIDS AS A PERCENT OF GENERAL REVENUES	TAX BURDEN INDEX
	PERSONAL INCOME	GENERAL REVENUES FROM OWN SOURCE		
NEW ENGLAND STATES	12.4	--	--	--
1 CONNECTICUT	10.5	84.9	18.8	49
2 MAINE	12.3	82.6	27.0	5
3 MASSACHUSETTS	1.7	85.8	19.0	20
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	11.1	79.2	23.1	25
5 RHODE ISLAND	11.4	81.8	24.0	33
6 VERMONT	14.9	79.6	27.6	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	13.7	--	--	--
7 DELAWARE	11.3	74.6	18.8	46
8 NEW JERSEY	11.3	81.5	17.7	45
9 NEW YORK	16.0	81.2	17.9	8
10 PENNSYLVANIA	11.3	82.2	20.6	36
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	11.2	--	--	--
11 ILLINOIS	11.4	82.9	18.2	47
12 INDIANA	10.8	75.2	15.2	35
13 IOWA	11.8	77.4	19.6	29
14 KANSAS	10.7	76.4	19.4	42
15 MICHIGAN	11.5	76.0	20.5	40
16 MINNESOTA	13.7	75.8	19.7	11
17 MISSOURI	10.1	78.8	20.9	38
18 NEBRASKA	10.6	72.6	19.3	43
19 NORTH DAKOTA	11.4	66.0	21.4	30
20 OHIO	9.5	75.6	18.8	48
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	11.7	74.5	27.8	10
22 WISCONSIN	13.4	75.8	18.1	9
SREB STATES	10.7	--	--	--
23 ALABAMA	9.9	68.7	27.0	21
24 ARKANSAS	9.9	75.2	29.0	16
25 FLORIDA	9.9	72.4	18.1	44

TABLE 19 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	TAXES AS A PERCENT OF		FEDERAL AIDS AS A PERCENT OF GENERAL REVENUES	TAX BURDEN INDEX
	PERSONAL INCOME	GENERAL REVENUES FROM OWN SOURCE		
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)				
26 GEORGIA	10.6	72.0	24.7	27
27 KENTUCKY	11.1	74.8	25.6	13
28 LOUISIANA	12.5	73.7	22.6	4
29 MARYLAND	11.8	78.6	19.1	41
30 MISSISSIPPI	11.7	73.0	28.7	3
31 NORTH CAROLINA	10.7	70.2	26.4	19
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	10.9	71.2	24.1	15
33 TENNESSEE	10.3	73.4	24.6	23
34 TEXAS	10.4	74.9	20.7	32
35 VIRGINIA	10.6	77.2	21.6	39
36 WEST VIRGINIA	11.9	81.0	29.9	6
MCLAT#IN STATES	11.8	--	--	--
37 ARIZONA	13.2	78.9	18.5	7
38 COLORADO	11.4	72.1	21.3	34
39 IDAHO	11.3	74.9	24.7	17
40 MONTANA	12.3	73.9	26.4	14
41 NEVADA	12.6	72.7	17.8	31
42 NEW MEXICO	13.1	68.2	27.1	2
43 OKLAHOMA	10.4	71.4	25.5	28
44 UTAH	11.4	72.9	26.9	12
45 WYOMING	12.8	69.1	27.4	18
PACIFIC STATES	13.4	--	--	--
46 ALASKA	11.1	54.1	32.1	50
47 CALIFORNIA	13.9	81.1	18.6	26
48 HAWAII	14.0	77.6	23.5	22
49 OREGON	12.0	72.7	26.6	24
50 WASHINGTON	11.8	73.6	21.4	37
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	10.2	79.8	51.2	51
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12.0	--	--	--

TABLE 20 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	UNDER \$5,000	\$5,000- 9,999	\$10,000- 19,999	\$20,000- 49,999	\$50,000 OR MORE	NUMBER OF RETURNS
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)						
26 GEORGIA	30.9	27.5	26.7	6.1	0.7	1,658,777
27 KENTUCKY	30.4	31.3	27.1	4.7	0.5	1,091,521
28 LOUISIANA	30.6	31.1	26.4	5.2	0.7	1,132,125
29 MARYLAND	30.3	26.6	30.5	11.7	0.8	1,609,345
30 MISSISSIPPI	41.2	32.2	21.9	4.1	0.6	651,264
31 NORTH CAROLINA	39.0	30.4	25.5	4.5	0.6	1,885,743
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	39.4	30.6	25.3	4.2	0.5	914,376
33 TENNESSEE	40.4	20.3	24.0	4.7	0.7	1,411,408
34 TEXAS	40.2	26.2	26.4	6.3	0.8	4,051,565
35 VIRGINIA	35.5	27.3	27.6	8.9	0.6	1,797,097
36 WEST VIRGINIA	34.9	31.1	29.6	4.0	0.5	585,919
MOUNTAIN STATES	39.0	26.7	27.6	6.1	0.6	4,276,924
37 ARIZONA	30.6	27.3	28.5	6.8	0.8	746,728
38 COLORADO	40.0	22.4	28.8	7.6	0.7	966,646
39 IDAHO	39.6	29.6	26.0	4.4	0.4	270,059
40 MONTANA	37.9	30.5	26.9	4.4	0.3	266,597
41 NEVADA	36.3	24.7	30.3	7.6	0.9	231,111
42 NEW MEXICO	44.4	26.2	23.8	5.3	0.4	371,130
43 OKLAHOMA	38.5	30.0	25.7	5.2	0.6	904,476
44 UTAH	38.3	25.1	30.5	5.7	0.5	390,354
45 WYOMING	40.0	24.1	30.1	5.4	0.5	129,783
PACIFIC STATES	33.9	26.1	30.6	8.7	0.8	10,538,525
46 ALASKA	30.7	18.9	32.1	17.6	0.7	107,084
47 CALIFORNIA	35.6	26.0	30.5	9.1	0.8	7,552,251
48 HAWAII	30.7	23.5	28.5	10.6	0.8	318,623
49 OREGON	36.7	26.5	30.3	5.5	0.6	853,424
50 WASHINGTON	33.3	27.5	31.8	7.0	0.5	1,307,743
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	31.6	35.1	24.2	8.0	1.2	283,100
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	34.7	27.3	25.9	7.4	0.8	77,127,264

TABLE 21

STATE AND LOCAL TAX CAPACITY AND CAPACITY UTILIZATION, PER CAPITA
AND PER \$1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME, FOR STATES, REGIONS,
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1975

STATE AND REGION	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS (1,000)	NET UNUTILIZED CAPACITY (1,000)	TAX CAPACITY (COLS. 1+2) (1,000)
NEW ENGLAND STATES	\$ 6,893,239	\$ -193,281	\$ 8,699,927
1 CONNECTICUT	2,161,648	305,633	2,467,281
2 MAINE	605,046	11,636	616,682
3 MASSACHUSETTS	4,741,537	-565,217	4,172,319
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	455,444	66,823	522,267
5 RHODE ISLAND	595,559	42,324	641,883
6 VERMONT	329,575	-50,479	279,495
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	\$ 31,894,012	\$ -2,927,775	\$ 28,966,236
7 DELAWARE	427,693	105,472	533,165
8 NEW JERSEY	5,314,303	430,928	5,745,231
9 NEW YORK	10,574,623	-4,791,885	13,282,737
10 PENNSYLVANIA	7,577,393	1,327,711	8,905,104
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	\$ 37,200,624	\$ 3,822,997	\$ 41,023,621
11 ILLINOIS	8,153,645	569,359	8,723,004
12 INDIANA	3,098,550	367,614	3,466,564
13 IOWA	1,875,669	95,257	1,969,146
14 KANSAS	1,388,345	255,733	1,644,068
15 MICHIGAN	6,331,502	498,453	6,829,995
16 MINNESOTA	2,975,428	-256,481	2,718,946
17 MISSOURI	2,504,272	572,187	3,076,459
18 NEBRASKA	930,305	165,390	1,095,695
19 NORTH DAKOTA	391,038	52,324	443,362
20 OHIO	5,845,797	1,786,025	7,631,822
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	376,627	38,255	414,882
22 WISCONSIN	3,330,836	-321,158	3,009,677
SOUTHEAST STATES	\$ 33,669,412	\$ 7,115,020	\$ 40,788,432
23 ALABAMA	1,547,685	505,379	2,053,264
24 ARKANSAS	872,446	263,805	1,136,251
25 FLORIDA	4,457,570	1,210,415	5,668,385

100

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116.

TABLE 21 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	PERCENT OF CAPACITY UNUTILIZED	TAXES PER CAPITA		TAXES PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME	
		CAPACITY	UTILIZED	CAPACITY	UTILIZED
SNEB STATES (CONTINUED)					
26 GEORGIA	15.0	603.09	512.91	125.03	106.33
27 KENTUCKY	15.2	592.95	502.80	130.91	111.01
28 LOUISIANA	14.6	669.14	571.72	146.02	124.76
29 MARYLAND	3.6	756.84	729.58	122.22	117.82
30 MISSISSIPPI	8.9	501.49	457.08	128.90	117.49
31 NORTH CAROLINA	15.7	586.75	494.78	126.65	106.80
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	17.1	548.52	454.96	126.00	104.51
33 TENNESSEE	20.3	596.35	475.01	129.18	102.90
34 TEXAS	21.9	682.01	532.50	132.98	103.63
35 VIRGINIA	16.1	687.66	577.01	126.16	105.83
36 WEST VIRGINIA	15.4	625.28	541.74	136.95	118.66
MOUNTAIN STATES	11.2	\$ 673.19	\$ 567.98	\$ 132.55	\$ 118.09
37 ARIZONA	--	668.82	678.73	130.31	132.24
38 COLORADO	10.7	718.34	641.64	127.40	113.79
39 IDAHO	14.1	631.19	541.99	131.16	112.63
40 MONTANA	7.4	475.38	625.58	133.09	123.28
41 NEVADA	8.4	844.51	773.17	137.94	126.29
42 NEW MEXICO	9.5	614.26	555.84	144.33	130.61
43 OKLAHOMA	22.0	636.51	496.77	133.01	103.61
44 UTAH	14.0	611.14	525.30	132.32	113.74
45 WYOMING	17.1	656.48	709.73	154.58	128.09
PACIFIC STATES	--	\$ 763.50	\$ 829.47	\$ 123.65	\$ 134.34
46 ALASKA	17.6	1,022.66	851.27	134.16	110.59
47 CALIFORNIA	--	772.42	868.62	123.22	138.57
48 HAWAII	--	733.78	856.94	119.60	139.67
49 OREGON	4.4	683.72	453.49	125.90	120.33
50 WASHINGTON	5.7	742.20	700.20	124.72	117.66
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12.8	\$ 870.71	\$ 759.22	\$ 117.21	\$ 102.20
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4.6	\$ 703.71	\$ 671.01	\$ 125.41	\$ 119.58

TABLE 22

TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
FOR STATES, REGIONS, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1975
(IN THOUSANDS)

STATE AND REGION	STATE TAX REVENUE	LOCAL TAX REVENUE	TOTAL TAX REVENUE
NEW ENGLAND STATES	\$ 4,379,409	\$ 4,513,800	\$ 8,893,209
1 CONNECTICUT	1,058,848	1,102,800	2,161,648
2 MAINE	369,046	236,000	605,046
3 MASSACHUSETTS	2,218,537	2,523,000	4,741,537
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	195,644	259,800	455,444
5 RHODE ISLAND	349,759	245,800	595,559
6 VERMONT	187,575	142,400	329,975
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	\$ 16,160,312	\$ 15,733,700	\$ 31,894,012
7 DELAWARE	336,393	91,300	427,693
8 NEW JERSEY	2,100,903	3,213,400	5,314,303
9 NEW YORK	8,939,223	9,635,400	18,574,623
10 PENNSYLVANIA	4,713,793	2,793,600	7,507,393
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	\$ 21,139,424	\$ 16,061,200	\$ 37,200,624
11 ILLINOIS	4,409,545	3,744,100	8,153,645
12 INDIANA	1,853,450	1,245,000	3,098,450
13 IOWA	1,095,789	778,100	1,873,889
14 KANSAS	769,035	619,300	1,388,335
15 MICHIGAN	3,569,422	2,762,100	6,331,522
16 MINNESOTA	2,022,228	953,200	2,975,428
17 MISSOURI	1,302,572	1,201,300	2,504,272
18 NEBRASKA	424,005	505,500	929,505
19 NORTH DAKOTA	265,638	127,400	393,038
20 OHIO	3,116,097	2,729,700	5,845,797
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	171,127	205,500	376,627
22 WISCONSIN	2,140,836	1,190,000	3,330,836
SOUTH STATES	\$ 21,545,612	\$ 12,123,800	\$ 33,669,412
23 ALABAMA	1,113,385	434,500	1,547,885
24 ARKANSAS	652,646	219,800	872,446
25 FLORIDA	2,781,370	1,676,600	4,457,970

104

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116.

TABLE 22 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	STATE TAX REVENUE	LOCAL TAX REVENUE	TOTAL TAX REVENUE
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)			
26 GEORGIA	1,547,774	978,800	2,526,574
27 KENTUCKY	1,283,705	423,800	1,707,505
28 LOUISIANA	1,528,694	638,700	2,167,392
29 MARYLAND	1,730,723	1,259,100	2,989,823
30 MISSISSIPPI	808,605	263,500	1,072,105
31 NORTH CAROLINA	1,900,440	796,600	2,697,040
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	956,531	325,500	1,282,031
33 TENNESSEE	1,152,054	837,300	1,989,354
34 TEXAS	3,637,162	2,879,100	6,516,262
35 VIRGINIA	1,653,610	1,172,200	2,826,010
36 WEST VIRGINIA	758,465	218,300	976,765
MOUNTAIN STATES	\$ 4,586,149	\$ 2,803,100	\$ 7,389,249
37 ARIZONA	938,299	571,100	1,509,499
38 COLORADO	866,425	759,500	1,625,925
39 IDAHO	305,031	139,400	444,431
40 MONTANA	240,633	227,300	467,933
41 NEVADA	266,619	190,900	457,519
42 NEW MEXICO	519,551	118,000	637,551
43 OKLAHOMA	883,735	463,500	1,347,235
44 UTAH	409,516	224,000	633,516
45 WYOMING	156,640	109,400	266,040
PACIFIC STATES	\$ 12,761,627	\$ 10,657,400	\$ 23,419,227
46 ALASKA	202,848	96,800	299,648
47 CALIFORNIA	9,564,630	8,837,000	18,401,630
48 HAWAII	575,549	165,700	741,249
49 OREGON	835,594	659,600	1,495,194
50 WASHINGTON	1,583,206	898,300	2,481,506
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	--	\$ 543,600	\$ 543,600
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 80,572,733	\$ 62,436,600	\$ 143,009,333

TABLE 22 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	STATE TAX REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TAX REVENUE	PER CAPITA TOTAL TAX REVENUE	PER \$1,000 PERSONAL INCOME, TOTAL TAX REVENUE
NEW ENGLAND STATES	49.2	\$ 729.07	\$ 123.96
1 CONNECTICUT	49.0	658.43	104.72
2 MAINE	61.0	571.34	123.21
3 MASSACHUSETTS	46.8	813.58	136.50
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	43.0	556.78	111.06
5 RHODE ISLAND	50.3	646.77	114.42
6 VERMONT	56.8	700.58	145.17
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	50.7	\$ 642.82	\$ 136.52
7 DELAWARE	78.7	738.68	113.27
8 NEW JERSEY	39.5	726.39	112.74
9 NEW YORK	48.1	1,025.09	166.50
10 PENNSYLVANIA	63.1	640.69	113.14
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	56.8	\$ 645.07	\$ 111.76
11 ILLINOIS	54.1	731.60	112.65
12 INDIANA	59.8	583.50	108.39
13 IOWA	56.5	652.92	117.62
14 KANSAS	55.4	612.41	107.33
15 MICHIGAN	56.4	651.44	115.11
16 MINNESOTA	68.0	757.88	136.71
17 MISSOURI	52.0	525.78	101.17
18 NEBRASKA	45.7	601.75	106.08
19 NORTH DAKOTA	67.4	615.81	114.09
20 OHIO	53.3	543.34	95.43
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	45.4	551.43	117.10
22 WISCONSIN	64.5	722.99	134.15
SOUTH STATES	64.0	\$ 525.20	\$ 106.72
23 ALABAMA	71.9	428.30	98.92
24 ARKANSAS	74.8	412.31	98.60
25 FLORIDA	62.4	533.44	98.58

TABLE 22 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	STATE TAX REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TAX REVENUE	PER CAPITA TOTAL TAX REVENUE	PER \$1,000 PERSONAL INCOME, TOTAL TAX REVENUE
SREB STATES (CONTINUED)			
26 GEORGIA	61.3	512.91	106.33
27 KENTUCKY	75.2	502.80	111.01
28 LOUISIANA	70.5	571.72	124.76
29 MARYLAND	57.9	729.58	117.82
30 MISSISSIPPI	75.4	457.08	117.49
31 NORTH CAROLINA	70.5	494.78	106.80
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	74.6	454.96	104.51
33 TENNESSEE	57.9	475.01	102.99
34 TEXAS	55.8	532.50	103.83
35 VIRGINIA	59.1	577.01	105.83
36 WEST VIRGINIA	77.7	541.74	118.66
MOUNTAIN STATES	62.1	\$ 597.98	\$ 118.09
37 ARIZONA	62.2	678.73	132.24
38 COLORADO	53.3	641.64	113.79
39 IDAHO	68.6	541.99	112.63
40 MONTANA	51.4	625.58	123.28
41 NEVADA	58.3	773.17	126.29
42 NEW MEXICO	81.5	555.84	130.61
43 OKLAHOMA	65.6	496.77	103.81
44 UTAH	64.6	525.30	113.74
45 WYOMING	58.8	709.73	128.09
PACIFIC STATES	54.5	\$ 829.47	\$ 134.34
46 ALASKA	67.7	851.27	110.59
47 CALIFORNIA	52.0	868.62	138.57
48 HAWAII	77.6	856.94	139.67
49 OREGON	55.9	653.49	120.23
50 WASHINGTON	63.8	700.20	117.66
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	--	\$ 759.22	\$ 102.20
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	56.3	\$ 671.01	\$ 119.58

TABLE 23
UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
SREB STATES, 1975

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	NET AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	\$ 877,209,000	\$ 584,804,000	\$ 292,405,000
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS			
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	349,788,000	56,513,000	293,275,000
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	178,735,000	168,553,000	10,182,000
INSURANCE	97,874,000	15,528,000	81,545,000
PUBLIC UTILITIES	578,135,000	153,862,000	424,273,000
OTHER	519,211,000	50,441,000	228,770,000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT	4,744,000	151,628,000	-146,883,000
GENERAL PROPERTY		4,579,076,000	-4,575,075,000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME	424,550,000	3,737,579,000	-3,313,028,000
CORPORATE INCOME	57,803,000	715,604,000	-657,800,000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE	9,251,000	14,530,000	-5,278,000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE	68,233,000	215,331,000	-147,097,000
MOTOR FUELS	316,270,000	130,448,000	185,822,000
SEVERANCE	425,222,000	209,029,000	216,193,000
TRANSFER	75,758,000	78,518,000	-2,719,000
TOTALS	\$ 3,782,824,000	\$ 10,901,844,000	
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)		\$ 7,119,020,000	

TABLE 20

FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS, PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL NUMBER, BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASS, FOR STATES, REGIONS, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1975

STATE AND REGION	UNDER \$5,000	\$5,000- 9,999	\$10,000- 19,999	\$20,000- 49,999	\$50,000 OR MORE	NUMBER OF RETURNS
NEW ENGLAND STATES	34.2	26.8	30.7	7.3	0.9	4,766,528
1 CONNECTICUT	30.7	24.5	33.7	9.7	1.3	1,227,427
2 MAINE	34.9	33.3	22.7	3.8	0.4	371,129
3 MASSACHUSETTS	34.2	26.6	31.0	7.4	0.8	2,307,811
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	35.4	29.1	25.5	5.5	0.5	316,878
5 RHODE ISLAND	36.7	27.0	30.2	5.5	0.6	359,083
6 VERMONT	35.8	28.3	27.2	4.3	0.3	184,200
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	31.7	27.3	31.5	8.6	1.0	14,533,639
7 DELAWARE	31.9	24.5	33.5	9.3	0.9	220,033
8 NEW JERSEY	31.5	24.2	32.7	10.6	1.1	2,908,163
9 NEW YORK	31.7	27.0	30.6	9.5	1.1	6,943,381
10 PENNSYLVANIA	31.9	29.8	31.8	5.5	0.7	4,462,062
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	32.0	26.5	32.5	7.3	0.7	21,351,776
11 ILLINOIS	30.3	25.8	33.8	9.2	0.9	4,331,601
12 INDIANA	32.7	25.9	33.3	6.6	0.6	1,942,712
13 IOWA	35.1	28.6	30.1	5.6	0.5	1,254,687
14 KANSAS	30.3	26.1	28.7	6.2	0.7	828,237
15 MICHIGAN	26.9	25.3	35.3	9.7	0.8	3,270,194
16 MINNESOTA	30.9	25.8	30.1	6.6	0.6	1,437,956
17 MISSOURI	32.5	27.8	25.8	6.2	0.7	1,724,198
18 NEBRASKA	37.3	29.0	27.6	5.6	0.6	577,225
19 NORTH DAKOTA	42.6	31.8	22.0	3.3	0.3	233,690
20 OHIO	33.0	26.2	33.8	6.3	0.7	4,027,069
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	45.9	29.1	21.4	3.3	0.3	237,029
22 WISCONSIN	33.6	27.5	32.4	6.0	0.6	1,686,987
SOUTH STATES	30.0	26.8	26.3	6.2	0.7	21,377,056
23 ALABAMA	40.4	28.1	26.0	4.5	0.6	1,104,584
24 ARKANSAS	43.6	30.5	21.8	3.6	0.5	637,451
25 FLORIDA	36.5	30.1	26.0	6.4	1.0	2,845,807

TABLE 21 (Continued)

STATE AND REGION	PERCENT OF CAPACITY UNUTILIZED	TAXES PER CAPITA		TAXES PER \$1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME	
		CAPACITY	UTILIZED	CAPACITY	UTILIZED
NEW ENGLAND STATES	--	\$ 713.23	\$ 729.07	\$ 121.27	\$ 123.96
1 CONNECTICUT	12.4	797.18	658.43	119.52	104.72
2 MAINE	1.9	582.33	571.34	125.58	123.21
3 MASSACHUSETTS	--	715.51	813.58	120.46	136.90
4 NEW HAMPSHIRE	12.8	638.47	556.78	127.35	111.06
5 RHODE ISLAND	6.6	652.43	646.77	122.50	116.42
6 VERMONT	--	593.41	700.58	126.35	149.17
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	--	\$ 765.45	\$ 842.82	\$ 123.99	\$ 136.52
7 DELAWARE	19.8	920.84	738.68	141.20	113.27
8 NEW JERSEY	7.5	785.30	726.39	121.89	112.74
9 NEW YORK	--	760.64	1,025.09	119.09	160.50
10 PENNSYLVANIA	14.9	752.95	640.69	132.96	113.14
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	9.3	\$ 711.36	\$ 645.07	\$ 123.24	\$ 111.76
11 ILLINOIS	6.5	782.68	731.60	120.51	112.65
12 INDIANA	10.6	652.71	583.50	121.24	108.39
13 IOWA	4.8	666.11	652.92	123.60	117.62
14 KANSAS	15.6	725.22	612.41	127.10	107.33
15 MICHIGAN	7.3	745.88	651.44	124.17	115.11
16 MINNESOTA	--	652.55	757.88	124.93	136.71
17 MISSOURI	18.6	645.91	525.78	124.28	101.17
18 NEBRASKA	15.1	708.73	601.75	124.94	106.08
19 NORTH DAKOTA	11.0	658.21	615.81	129.35	114.09
20 OHIO	25.4	709.34	543.34	124.59	95.43
21 SOUTH DAKOTA	9.2	607.44	551.43	129.00	117.10
22 WISCONSIN	--	653.28	722.99	121.22	134.15
SURE STATES	17.5	\$ 636.25	\$ 525.20	\$ 129.29	\$ 106.72
23 ALABAMA	24.6	568.14	428.30	131.21	98.92
24 ARKANSAS	23.2	536.58	412.31	128.42	98.60
25 FLORIDA	21.4	678.28	533.44	125.85	98.98

TABLE 21 (CONTINUED)

STATE AND REGION	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS (1,000)	NET UNUTILIZED CAPACITY (1,000)	TAX CAPACITY (COLS. 1+2) (1,000)
SREER STATES (CONTINUED)			
26 GEORGIA	2,526,574	444,225	2,570,803
27 KENTUCKY	1,707,509	306,160	2,013,665
28 LOUISIANA	2,167,392	369,315	2,536,707
29 MARYLAND	2,989,823	111,689	3,101,512
30 MISSISSIPPI	1,072,335	104,180	1,176,485
31 NORTH CAROLINA	2,697,040	501,319	3,198,359
32 SOUTH CAROLINA	1,282,081	263,641	1,545,722
33 TENNESSEE	1,949,354	508,168	2,497,522
34 TEXAS	6,516,262	1,829,532	8,345,794
35 VIRGINIA	2,866,610	550,579	3,416,589
36 WEST VIRGINIA	976,765	150,611	1,127,376
MOUNTAIN STATES	\$ 7,389,249	\$ 929,331	\$ 8,318,580
37 ARIZONA	1,509,499	-22,034	1,487,464
38 COLORADO	1,625,525	194,352	1,820,277
39 IDAHO	444,431	73,141	517,572
40 MONTANA	467,533	37,250	505,183
41 NEVADA	457,719	42,228	499,947
42 NEW MEXICO	637,531	67,009	704,560
43 OKLAHOMA	1,347,235	378,980	1,726,215
44 UTAH	633,516	103,524	737,040
45 WYOMING	265,440	54,882	320,322
PACIFIC STATES	\$ 23,419,227	\$ -1,862,494	\$ 21,556,732
46 ALASKA	299,646	63,849	363,497
47 CALIFORNIA	18,401,630	-2,037,809	16,363,820
48 HAWAII	741,249	-106,532	634,716
49 OREGON	1,495,194	69,146	1,564,340
50 WASHINGTON	2,461,506	148,853	2,630,359
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 543,600	\$ 79,828	\$ 623,428
ALL STATES INCLUDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 143,009,333	\$ 6,967,625	\$ 149,976,658

TABLE 24
UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
ALABAMA, 1975

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	\$ 75,531,000	\$
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	43,629,000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	9,149,000	
INSURANCE	12,422,000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	67,238,000	
OTHER		1,483,000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		14,742,000
GENERAL PROPERTY		482,428,000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		135,239,000
CORPORATE INCOME		36,241,000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE	538,000	
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE		33,580,000
MOTOR FUELS	12,186,000	
SEVERANCE		14,352,000
TRANSFER		4,007,000
TOTALS	\$ 220,653,000	\$ 726,072,000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)	\$	505,379,000

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116.

TABLE 45
UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
ARKANSAS, 1975

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	\$	\$ 7,966,000
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES		1,509,000
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	16,613,000	
INSURANCE	1,605,000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES		7,561,000
OTHER		10,166,000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		8,949,000
GENERAL PROPERTY		191,379,000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		69,677,000
CORPORATE INCOME	1,092,000	
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE		420,000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE		1,657,000
MOTOR FUELS	28,253,000	
SEVERANCE		8,782,000
TRANSFER		2,901,000
TOTALS	\$ 47,564,000	\$ 311,368,000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)	\$	263,805,000

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116.

TABLE 26
UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
FLORIDA, 1975

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	\$ 61,458,000	\$
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	79,267,000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	49,109,000	
INSURANCE		14,744,000
PUBLIC UTILITIES	164,537,000	
OTHER		16,571,000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		19,512,000
GENERAL PROPERTY		580,664,000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		997,051,000
CORPORATE INCOME		51,452,000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE	5,859,000	
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE	41,109,000	
MOTOR FUELS	24,740,000	
SEVERANCE		8,511,000
TRANSFER	70,830,000	
TOTALS	\$ 517,390,000	\$ 1,727,805,000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)		+\$ 1,210,415,000

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116.

TABLE 27

UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
GEORGIA, 1975

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	\$ 24,778,000	\$
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	67,534,000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	3,537,000	
INSURANCE	3,714,000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES		42,958,000
OTHER		20,349,000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		23,478,000
GENERAL PROPERTY		223,410,000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		152,064,000
CORPORATE INCOME		23,583,000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE		2,314,000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE		55,156,000
MOTOR FUELS	27,120,000	
SEVERANCE		19,143,000
TRANSFER		8,057,000
TOTALS	\$ 126,683,000	\$ 570,911,000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)		\$ 444,225,000

TABLE 28
UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
KENTUCKY, 1975

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	\$	\$ 10,170,000
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES		17,393,000
Tobacco PRODUCTS		22,472,000
INSURANCE	24,921,000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES		33,986,000
OTHER	49,361,000	
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		530,000
GENERAL PROPERTY		340,060,000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		10,644,000
CORPORATE INCOME	23,838,000	
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE		1,007,000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE		22,834,000
MOTOR FUELS	28,188,000	
SEVERANCE	32,117,000	
TRANSFER		5,489,000
TOTALS	\$ 158,425,000	\$ 464,585,000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)		\$ 306,160,000

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116.

TABLE 29
UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
LOUISIANA, 1975

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	\$ 183,450,000	\$
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	9,752,000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	4,615,000	
INSURANCE	10,544,000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES		18,349,000
OTHER		6,804,000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		9,087,000
GENERAL PROPERTY		425,209,000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		275,686,000
CORPORATE INCOME		26,078,000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE		780,000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE		33,248,000
MOTOR FUELS	16,408,000	
SEVERANCE	410,074,000	
TRANSFER		8,317,000
TOTALS	\$ 434,242,000	\$ 803,557,000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)	+\$	369,315,000

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116.

TABLE 30
UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
MARYLAND, 1975

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	\$	\$ 234,202,000
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES		25,962,000
TOBACCO PRODUCTS		34,748,000
INSURANCE		1,884,000
PUBLIC UTILITIES		10,132,000
OTHER	56,420,000	
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		15,723,000
GENERAL PROPERTY		221,288,000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME	424,550,000	
CORPORATE INCOME		61,079,000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE		2,945,000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE		1,976,000
MOTOR FUELS	25,168,000	
SEVERANCE		8,817,000
TRANSFER	929,000	
TOTALS	\$ 507,067,000	\$ 618,756,000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)	\$	111,689,000

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116.

TABLE 31
UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
MISSISSIPPI, 1975

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	\$ 160,782,000	\$
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	6,510,000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	3,387,000	
INSURANCE	7,813,000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES		12,567,000
OTHER		1,873,000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		6,173,000
GENERAL PROPERTY		164,931,000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		109,353,000
CORPORATE INCOME		21,354,000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE	552,000	
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE		11,297,000
MOTOR FUELS	44,277,000	
SEVERANCE	4,016,000	
TRANSFER		4,370,000
TOTALS	\$ 227,738,000	\$ 331,918,000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)	+\$ 104,180,000	

TABLE 32
UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
NORTH CAROLINA, 1975

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	\$	\$ 86,936,000
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	27,701,000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS		50,923,000
INSURANCE	10,678,000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	71,865,000	
OTHER		13,189,000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		2,444,000
GENERAL PROPERTY		445,788,000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		9,098,000
CORPORATE INCOME	14,106,000	
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE		2,670,000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE		27,126,000
MOTOR FUELS	34,710,000	
SEVERANCE		10,113,000
TRANSFER		12,091,000
TOTALS	\$ 159,055,000	\$ 660,378,000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)	+\$	501,319,000

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116.

TABLE 33
UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1975

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	\$ 33,062,000	\$
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	40,552,000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS		12,734,000
INSURANCE	4,366,000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES		3,568,000
OTHER		2,855,000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		
GENERAL PROPERTY		8,272,000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		244,668,000
CORPORATE INCOME		60,659,000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE	8,680,000	
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE	626,000	
MOTOR FUELS	16,960,000	28,455,000
SEVERANCE		5,853,000
TRANSFER		822,000
TOTALS	\$ 104,286,000	\$ 367,928,000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)		\$ 263,641,000

118

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116.

TABLE 34
UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
TENNESSEE, 1975

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	\$ 161,778,000	\$
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	27,539,000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	8,746,000	
INSURANCE	7,293,000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	45,241,000	
OTHER		17,111,000
STATE DEATH AND GIFT	4,744,000	
GENERAL PROPERTY		343,396,000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		465,540,000
CORPORATE INCOME	10,086,000	
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE		1,624,000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE	8,541,000	
MOTOR FUELS	2,428,000	
SEVERANCE		14,581,000
TRANSFER	1,289,000	
TOTALS	\$ 478,486,000	\$ 786,253,000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)		*\$ 508,168,000

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116.

TABLE 35
UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
TEXAS, 1975

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	\$	\$ 57,929,000
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES		11,650,000
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	82,291,000	
INSURANCE	4,591,000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	123,770,000	
OTHER	163,655,000	
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		27,102,000
GENERAL PROPERTY		359,234,000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		1,385,238,000
CORPORATE INCOME		378,584,000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE		709,000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE	1,687,000	
MOTOR FUELS		130,448,000
SEVERANCE	179,016,000	
TRANSFER		30,047,000
TOTALS	\$ 555,410,000	\$ 2,384,941,000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)		+\$ 1,829,532,000

TABLE 36
UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
VIRGINIA, 1975

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	\$	\$ 187,601,000
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	26,259,000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS		47,676,000
INSURANCE	5,921,000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105,083,000	
OTHER	21,659,000	
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		13,384,000
GENERAL PROPERTY		383,938,000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		52,343,000
CORPORATE INCOME		46,297,000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE		2,060,000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE	10,183,000	
MOTOR FUELS	43,271,000	
SEVERANCE		32,703,000
TRANSFER	2,750,000	
TOTALS	\$ 215,124,000	\$ 765,703,000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)		+\$ 550,579,000

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116.

TABLE 37
UTILIZATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX POTENTIAL,
WEST VIRGINIA, 1975

TYPE OF TAX	AMOUNT COLLECTED ABOVE YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE	AMOUNT COLLECTED BELOW YIELD COLLECTIBLE AT AVERAGE RATE
GENERAL SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS	\$ 156,331,000	\$
SELECTIVE SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	20,205,000	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	1,888,000	
INSURANCE	3,606,000	
PUBLIC UTILITIES		24,341,000
OTHER	28,117,000	
STATE DEATH AND GIFT		2,533,000
GENERAL PROPERTY		172,683,000
INDIVIDUAL INCOME		62,985,000
CORPORATE INCOME		30,536,000
STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE	1,636,000	
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE	6,713,000	
MOTOR FUELS	12,561,000	
SEVERANCE		86,174,000
TRANSFER		2,416,000
TOTALS	\$ 231,057,000	\$ 381,668,000
NET UNUTILIZED POTENTIAL (EXCESS OF "BELOW AVERAGE" YIELDS OVER "ABOVE AVERAGE" YIELDS)		\$ 150,611,000

ALL NOTES AND FOOTNOTES ARE ON PAGE 116.

TABLE 38
AVERAGE TAX RATES*

Tax Source	Table	1974	1975
General Sales Taxes	1	\$ 23.38	\$ 24.83
Alcoholic Beverage Taxes	2	2.09	2.09
Tobacco Taxes	2	2.93	2.84
Insurance Taxes	2	1.46	1.47
Public Utility Taxes	2	3.52	3.60
Other Selective Sales Taxes	2	1.14	1.24
Death and Gift Taxes	3	1.25	1.20
Property Taxes	4	41.58	43.06
Personal Income Taxes	5	20.84	22.14
Corporation Income Taxes	5	5.67	6.03
Alcoholic Beverage License Taxes	6	0.13	0.12
Motor Vehicle License Taxes**	7	28.72	29.77
Motor Fuels Taxes**	8	63.31	62.61
Severance Taxes***	9	47.36	57.27
Transfer Taxes	10	0.62	0.48
All Taxes	11	\$115.35	\$119.58

*Dollars per \$1,000 of personal income unless otherwise designated.

**Based on the number of registered vehicles.

***These rates are dollars per \$1,000 of severed products.

SOURCE: 1975 rates computed from data in Tables 1-11, this report; 1974 rates from Kenneth E. Quindry and Mary G. Currence, State and Local Revenue Potentials, 1974 (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1976), pp. 114-117.

NOTES AND SOURCES FOR TABLES

TABLE 1

The 27 states having local taxes in addition to state taxes are designated in Table N.

SOURCE: Population, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, Current Population Reports, Series, P25, no. 619, January 1976, p. 3; personal income, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Division, Special Release, April 1976; Collection data, U. S. Department of Commerce, Governmental Finances in 1974-75, Series GF75, no. 5, Tables 17 and 21, U. S. Department of Commerce, State Government Finances in 1975, Series GF75, no. 3, Tables 7 and 16; and U. S. Department of Commerce, Governments, unpublished data on selected local taxes.

TABLE 2

Contributions from state-owned liquor stores are included in taxes for 17 states. See designations on page 41. Net profits of municipally-owned liquor stores in Minnesota, North Carolina and South Dakota are not included.

SOURCE: See citation for Table 1.

TABLE 3

SOURCE: See citation for Table 1.

TABLE 4

SOURCE: See citation for Table 1.

TABLE 5

Local business net income taxes are included in the individual income tax columns. In computing the average rate, states not using a broad based tax (Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Tennessee) as well as states not using the tax were excluded. In addition to state taxes, 10 states reported revenue from local impositions. See page 44.

SOURCE: See citation for Table 1.

TABLE 7

Local motor vehicle license tax collections were reported in 28 states. See page 49.

SOURCE: See citation for Table 1; and U. S. Department of Transportation Highway Statistics; Vehicles, Drivers and Fuels, 1975, Table MV-1, p. 11-3.

TABLE 8

Data in Alabama, Hawaii, Illinois, Mississippi, Nevada, New York and Oregon include local collections.

SOURCE: See citations for Tables 1 and 7.

TABLE 9

SOURCE: See citation for Table 1; U. S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Yearbook, 1973 Volume 1 (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1975), Table 4; U. S. Department of Commerce, Current Fishery Statistics, Fisheries of the United States, 1974, no. 6,700, (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, March 1975), p. 18; and U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, 1969, Volume II, General Report, Value of Products by Economic Class Contracts, Chapter 7, (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1975), Table 3.

TABLE 10

The average rate per \$1,000 of personal income for states using this tax is \$.619.

New York and Texas were excluded in the computation of the average rate.

Local realty transfer tax in city of Wilmington, Delaware, is levied at a rate of one percent.

Local tax in New York City transfers of real property where consideration is over \$25,000.

Local taxes are authorized in Pennsylvania. Over 1,000 school districts and 850 other units impose this tax.

Tax in Indiana is restricted to corporations subject to gross income tax.

A local tax is authorized in Ohio, South Carolina, West Virginia and California.

City of Baltimore, Maryland and specified counties are authorized to levy this tax.

Virginia counties and cities levy a tax of one-third the state tax.

In Washington, a county tax is authorized and employed in all 39 counties on real estate at a one percent rate.

SOURCE: See Citation for Table 1 and Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, State-Local Finances: Significant Features and Suggested Legislation, 1972 Edition (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office), Table 112.

TABLE 11

See citation for Table 1; and Tables 1-10.

TABLE 12

SOURCE: Tables 1-10, this report.

TABLES 13-18

SOURCE: Tables 1-11, this report.

TABLE 19

SOURCE: See citation for Table 1; and Henry J. Frank, "Measuring State Tax Burdens," National Tax Journal XXI, June 1959, p. 183.

TABLE 20

SOURCE: Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service Statistics of Income, Individual Income Tax Returns, 1972, (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, December, 1974), Tables 5 and 6.

TABLES 21-37

SOURCE: See citation for Tables 1, 7 and 9.

Map 1
States with Broad-Based Personal Income Taxes
(July 1, 1975)



Map 2

Use of Personal Income and General Sales Taxes by States

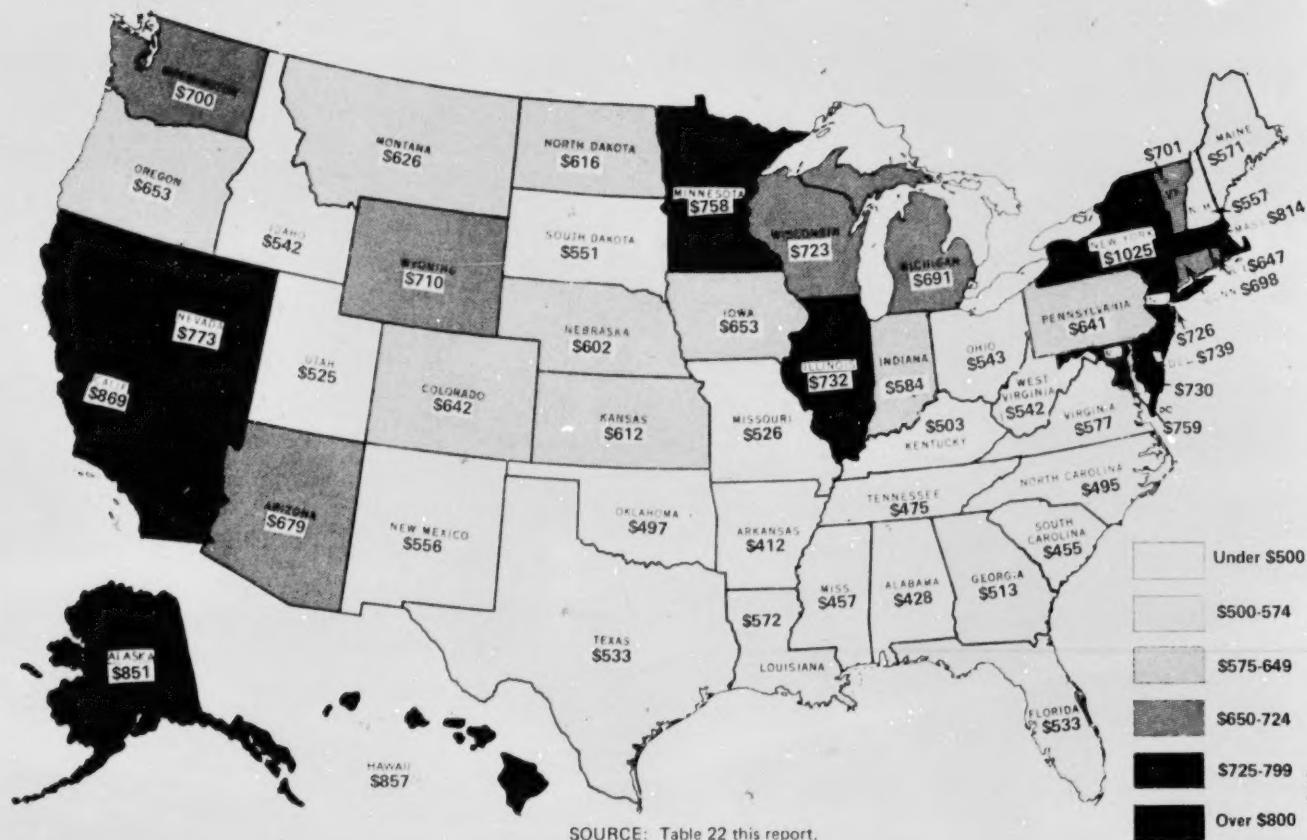
(July 1, 1975)

120



Map 3

State and Local Per Capita Tax Effort in Fiscal 1975

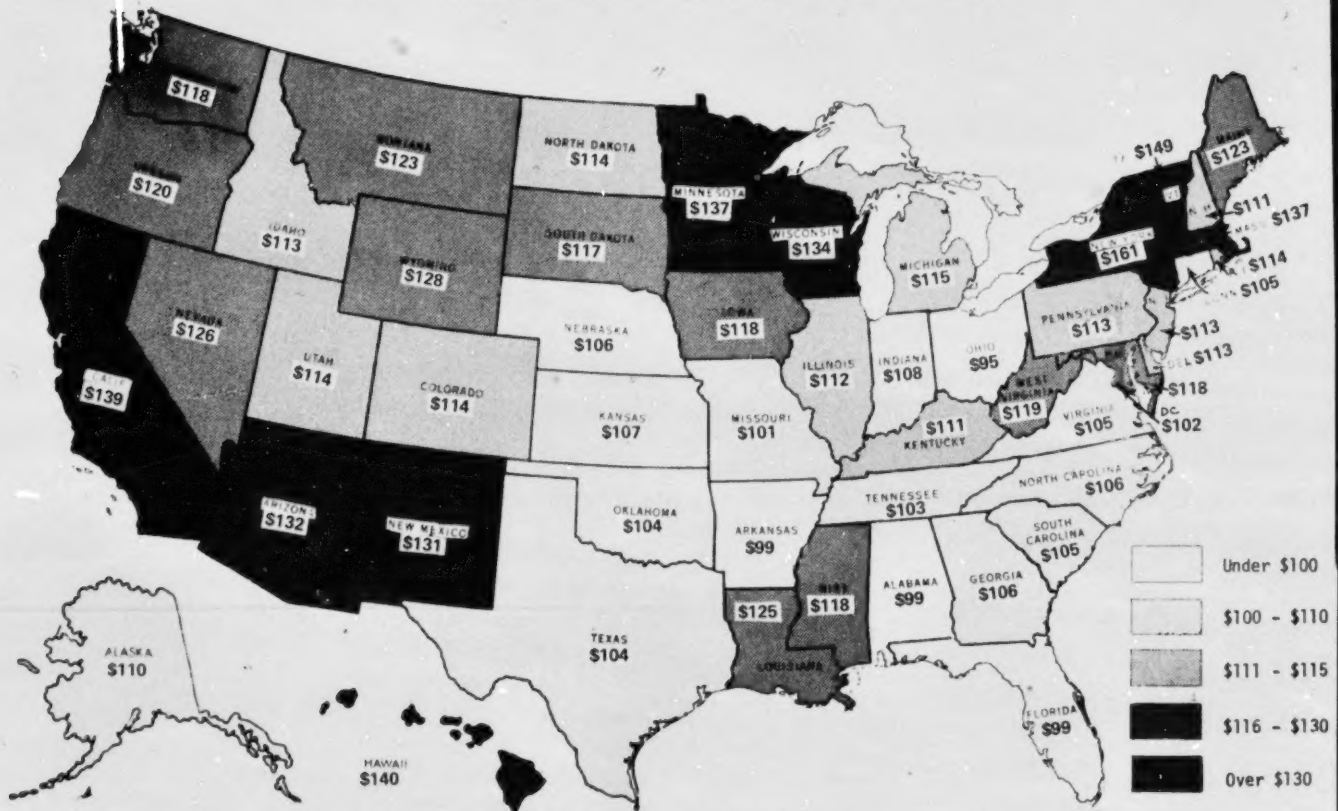


SOURCE: Table 22 this report.

Map 4

State and Local Tax Effort Per \$1,000 of Personal Income in Fiscal 1975

122



SOURCE: Table 21 of this report.